THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,739—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 p.m.	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
7th Sept.	ARABIA	8000	...	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
21st ,,	ARCADIA	7000	...	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
5th Oct.	EGYPT	8000	...	...
12th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
19th ,,	PERSIA	8000	...	...
26th ,,	*MALOJA	12500	MACEDONIA	10000
2nd Nov.	CHINA	8000	...	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
16th ,,	ARABIA	8000	...	...
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10000
30th ,,	MEDINA	12500	...	...

* This vessel proceeds to London via Malta, and Passengers for Marseilles transfer at Port Said to the S. S. MACEDONIA.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

22nd Feb.	EGYPT	8000	...	...
1st March	MOREA	11000	...	...
8th ,,	PERSIA	8000	...	...
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th ,,	*ARCADIA	7000	...	...
22nd ,,	MANTUA	11000	...	...
29th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	...	...
12th ,,	MOLDAVIA	10000	...	...
19th ,,	MALOJA	12500	...	...
26th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	...	...
10th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER, ONE CLASS ONLY.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay on
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	8th Sept, 1912.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd ,, ,,
*Circassia	6716	C F.Osborne R.N.R.	11th Oct. ,,
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd ,, ,,
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th Nov. ,,
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	21st ,, ,,
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	4th Dec. ,,
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	15th ,, ,,
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R.	31st ,, ,,
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	18th Jan. 1913.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	1st Feb. ,,

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay about.
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	23rd Feb. 1913
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	10th March ,,
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd ,, ,,
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R	10th April ,,
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	22nd ,, ,,
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th May ,,
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	18th ,, ,,

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES.

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	,, 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	,, 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	,, 695	957
Bombay to New York	,, 825	1,269
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	,, 445	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through Tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any farther information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned,

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., AGENTS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via
Dumra	1695	Thurs.	5th Sept.	9 a. m.	
Linga	2185	Friday	6th Sept.	†6 a.m.	direct.

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 5th Sept. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. Barjora 3209 tons, on Wednesday, 4th September, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on Thursday 5th September, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 14th September.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,

Neil Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.

4th September, 1912.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS. BOMBAY TO (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ CANAL AND PORTSAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins, amidships, for First Class Passengers only.

Steamers	Tonnage.	Leave Bombay about
Umsinga	... 4500	... 6th September 1912.
Umgeni	... 3500	... 28th September 1912.

FARES :—

First class Rs. 350 to Rs. 400.

Second class Rs. 275.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Fares from Rs. 325 according to the position of Berths.

For further particulars, apply to—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Yarra	4142	Tivolle	24th Oct. 1912.
Oceanien	4143	Mages	21st Nov. 1912.
Polynesien	6383	Lassince	19th Dec. 1912.
Armand Behic	6335	Lafont	16th Jan. 1913.
Yarra	4142	Tivolle	13th Feb. 1913.

PASSAGE FARES.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single)	Rs. 660	528	270
Do. (Return)	Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigation General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS, Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct ;

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sicilia	6,000	D. Maganzini.	15th Sept, 1912.
Sardegna	6,000	A. Muzio	15th Oct. 1912.
Sicilia	6,000	D. Maganzini.	15th Nov. 1912.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Sept. 1912.
Capri	6,000	A. de Amezaga	16th Oct. 1912.
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Nov. 1912.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75 ; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations ; for further particular apply to

G. TIMOSCI, Ag. Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

OAKES' MADRAS CHEROOTS

Are recognised as the standards of excellence. They are hand-made, and guaranteed free from opium. Highest awards whenever exhibited. The following are a few popular Brands :—

	Per 100 RS.	A.
Orientals, 5"—Boxed 100	3	8
United Service, 6" ,, 50	7	0
Vishnus (Longs) 5" ,, 100	3	14
Vishnus (Shorts) 3½" ,, 100	2	12

Obtainable at all Stores and Tobacconists throughout India and Burma, or direct from the Company at the Prices quoted above, delivered free by Post.

Write for New Illustrated Edition of Cigar Price List.

OAKES & CO., Ltd., Post Box 24, MADRAS.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE: 26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombassa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL Frs. 200,000,000, (£8,000,000.)
CAPITAL (fully paid up) ....£ 8,000,000
SURPLUS.....£ 1,360,000

LONDON BANKERS :—BANK OF ENGLAND, UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France Bombay, Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria Port Said and all principal towns on Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise to

L. CAMBE, Manager.

COX & CO., BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

CLARKES B 41. PILLS.

A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

ONE TEMPTATION

Earrings have never fallen completely into disuse, though there was a lapse in the general custom of wearing them, probably due to the fashion of dressing the hair in the early Victorian period so that the ears did not show. There is abundance of evidence to-day however to prove that the fashion for wearing earrings has absolutely established itself, testifying also that they enjoy a very high degree of favour and this popularity is due partly to it now being no longer necessary to pierce the lobe of the ears, the other and greater reason being, and there is no fancy in the contention, that earrings have a tendency to enhance the brightness of the eyes and add to the length of neck.

Individual taste differs largely in the selection not only in design but also of the colour of gems used. The designs now on view in our show cases consist of fanciful productions and reproductions, modified of course by modern ideas, from designs of the past ages and are of great beauty and delicate workmanship, in many cases so artistic that it is impossible to tell when the wearing of earrings will *not* be in fashion.

The turquoise, the coral, the opal, the peridot, the pink tourmaline, the olivine, the aquamarine, the blister pearl make up the cheaper collection of earrings and in using the term "cheaper," we use it in comparison with the more valuable gems of the first class, pearls, diamonds, rubies, emeralds and sapphires. It must not be interpreted, therefore, that the designs in the less costly models are not good in taste and the workmanship as excellent.

We also have other designs which ignore gems and depend, like the early Greek earrings, rather for appreciation upon the beautifully executed gold work.

Boutons set with single diamonds, or pearls or fancy coloured gems, which become the round candid and consistent face ; or the pendant drop earrings suitable to the oval or Madonna-like style of features : earrings in any form, are to-day objects of affection and of anxious desire. They carry but one temptation—POSSESSION.

To meet all differences in tastes, colour of gems and value, we have on hand quite a fine collection of gems of almost every description which we can mount up into the most covetable ornaments.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &c.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

150° "SHELL"

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

"SHELL" 150° "SHELL" 150°

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer.
SOFTSHELL NUTS for DESSERT such as WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS.
HORS-D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and in Italy.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) at Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Cholorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS :

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit : Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS :—

Snowflake	150°	in	cases.
White Rose	150°	,,	,,
Chester	125°	,,	,,
Devoe's	125°	,,	,,
Monkey	125°	,,	,,

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

ORDERS FOR THE PARSI NEW YEAR NOW REGISTERED AT MONGINI BROTHERS.

FANCY PRESENTATION CAKES IN MANY NEW DESIGNS GATEAUX SPECIALITIES (OVER TWENTY VARIETIES) FROM 1 lb. AND UPWARDS, FRESH DAILY IF ORDERED BEFORE 9 a.m.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25, 27, 29, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 325.

The most common complaint in India is Fever. A man with fever is miserable, he cannot walk or play, he is burden to himself, and an anxiety to his friends.

HEALTH OR MISERY !

At the first sign of fever take

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE, OR PILLS.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. Re. 1-3ans. each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT,

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch Etc., in a day. Ans 4, each.

Of all dealers, or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P., WORLI, LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

FAVOURITES OF ROYALTY

ALL THINGS are now dated from the time of the great Coronation Durbar and however popular they were before that historic event there is no doubt that henceforth the proved merits and high class finish of the

DAIMLER, FIAT, AND WOLSELEY

Motor Cars as used by H. I. M. The King-Emperor, H. E. The Viceroy and all the principal Ruling Chiefs of India have placed these cars in the front rank far in advance of other Motors.

Full particulars of 1912 models from the SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.

11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD HARDINGE.

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, THANA, will receive sealed tenders at 1 p. m., Standard Time, on 23rd September, 1912, for DIVERSION of the KALYAN SHIL ROAD.

The Forms of Tender, etc., can be had on payment of Rs. 2 for each form to the Accountant, Executive Engineer's Office, Thana, from 11 A. M., to 4 P. M. on working days except the day of receiving the Tenders.

Probable value of work .....Rs. 51,557
Earnest money .....Rs. 500
Amount of deposit .....Rs. 5,000

Executive Engineer's Office,
Thana, 2nd September, 1912.

GOOD INVESTMENT.

BEST opportunity offered to one who wants to invest a capital in a most profitable undertaking of publication profit guaranteed and capital under own control for full particulars. Apply to box No. 2580, care of this Paper.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V., by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last will and testament of TULSIDAS LUXMIDAS, late of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, a Mucoadum, a widower, deceased.

VALLABHDAS TULSIDAS, son of the abovenamed deceased of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Mucoadum, residing at Bohra Bazar Street within the Fort o Bombay, the Executors named in the said will..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS, claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

WITNESS SIR BASIL SCOTT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-third day of August, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twelve and in the third year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court, at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

P. B. MALABARI.
The 23rd day of August, 1912.

Messrs. MATUBHAI, JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 1094 of 1910.

RANCHHORDAS KALLIANJI ... Plaintiff.
Vs.
PRAGJI KALLIANJI and others ... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order of Reference made in the above Suit and bearing date the 9th day of November, 1911, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of the Hon'ble Court, at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of September, 1912, at the hour of Four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the Plaintiff and of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th Defendants.—RANCHHORDAS KALLIANJI, PRAGJI KALLIANJI, GOCULDAS DAMODAR, MANGALDAS SHAMJI, LUXMIDAS SHAMJI and BAI SOONDERBAI, widow of SHAMJI KALLIANJI, in the undermentioned (properties) lots.

Lot No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 812 square yards and one-fourth of another square yard be the same, a little, more or less, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 594, New No. 2804, Old Survey No. 225 and New Survey No. 127, together with the messuages, tanements or dwelling-house buildings and premises standing thereon, situate on the North side of the Chewoolwady Street or Kolbhat Lane without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under Wards Nos. 3382 to 3084, 3086, those Nos. 5-7 and 1-2 and 4, and bounded on the East by the Halai Bhatia Mahajanwady, on the West by the Property of Vassantrao Madhavrao, on the North partly by the property of Vasantrao Madhavrao and partly by the property of Anandrao Narayan Dabholker, and on the South by a public road formerly called Chewoolwady but now called Kolbhat Lane, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Ranchhordas Kallianji, Pragji Kallianji, Gocouldas Damodar, Mangaldas Shamji and Lakhmidas Shamji and their tenants and are more particularly described delineated by a red colour boundary line in the map or plan, thereof deposited in the Office of the Commissioner High Court.

Lot No. II.—All those two pieces or parcels of batty land adjoining each other and formed into one piece situate at Mahal Pot Takdi Bunder, Taluka Salsette Zilla or District of Thana, known by the name of Newyn and baring field No. 48, admeasuring about 1750 square yards, the Government Revenue payable in respect of which said pieces together is Rs. 3-3-2, and are bounded on or towards the East by a passage leading to the fields of Dr. Continho beyond which are the fields of Haridas Dharamsey and Jamnadas Manoharjas, on or towards the West by the fields belonging to Lalji Ramji, and on or towards the North by the other field of Yessoo Marsji Bhandari and Pandu Marsji Bhandari and on or towards the South by the boundary of the fields belonging to the said Dr. Continho.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusji, Dinshaw & Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff and the 1st and 2nd defendants abovenamed, at No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 2nd day of August, 1912.

J. E. MODI,
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Lot No. 3.—Vacant land partly, of pension and tax tenure, and partly newly assessed land fronting on Queen's Road containing 1444 sq. yds. or thereabouts.

Lot No. 4.—Vacant land partly, of pension and tax tenure and partly newly assessed land fronting on Queen's Road containing 1387 sq. yds. or thereabouts.

Lot No. 5.—Vacant land of pension and tax tenure, fronting on the Queen's Road containing 1553 sq. yds. or thereabouts.

Lot No. 6.—Vacant land of pension and tax tenure, fronting on the Queen's Road, containing 1596 3-4 square yards or thereabouts.

Lot No. 7.—Piece of land of pension and tax tenure with the buildings standing thereon, fronting on Queen's Road, containing 1644 sq. yds. or thereabouts.

Lot No. 8.—Piece of land of pension and tax tenure with the out-houses standing thereon containing 1825 1-2 Sq. yds. or thereabouts.

Lot No. 9.—Vacant of land of pension and tax tenure, containing 1868 3-4 sq. yds. or thereabouts.

Lot No. 10.—Piece of land of pension and tax tenure with the building thereon, containing 2460 1-2 sq. yds. or thereabouts.

Lot No. 11.—Piece of land of pension and tax tenure with the Sheds and trees standing thereon, fronting on Hughes Road, containing 4509 square yards or thereabouts.

Lot No. 12.—Piece of land of pension and tax tenure with the Sheds and trees, standing thereon, fronting on Hughes Road containing 11,639 3-4 square yards or thereabouts.

The land comprised in the above twelve lots is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue and assessed by the Municipality under various numbers and it is impossible to allocate any particular number or numbers to any particular lot or lots.

A plan of the above lots can be inspected at the office of Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, the Solicitors for the Vendors, at Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay or at the office of Messrs. BENNETT and Co., the Auctioneers, at No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET

LONDON, SEPT. 2.] [BOMBAY, SEPT. 3.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
1-2 per cent. Consols ...	75 3-16ex		
do. Rentes ...	92 3-4		un chgd
2½ do. Sterling Loan ...	91		un chgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	64		un chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	28 13-16		1-4
do. 2 months' hence...	28 5-8		1-4
Bar Silver in New York ...	Closed		
Exchanges on London at Paris ...	25·28 1-2		un chgd
do. do. at Berlin...	20 46		1-2
do. do. New York ...	Closed		
Discount Bank of England Rate...	4	since	
do. Short London Bills	29th Aug.		
3 months' sight ...	3 5-8		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight ...	4		un chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	½		un chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 1-2		un chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	1 7-8		1-8
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 3-8		un chgd

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Steady at the decline.

COUNCIL BILLS—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—

Bills on Madras ... Rs. 90,000 at 1s 4 1-16d

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot: Steady—Limited demand

Futures: Barly—Steady. Manchester: Quiet with a moderate enquiry

Total Sales ... 5,000 bales

Sold on Speculation and for Export... 250 "

Imports ... 7,000 "

Mid-Americans ... 9·21—03

Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9 1-2—1-8

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·92	5·88	5·83	5·83	5·84
—03	—03	—03	—03	—03
Feb.-Mar.	Mar-Apl.	Apr.-May.	May.-June	
5·85	5·86	5·87	5 88	
—03	—03	—03	.....	

American market closed for a holiday

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G.	d 5 4-16
F. G. Bengal M. G.	d 5 6-16
Fine Bengal M. G.	d 5 8-16
Good Bhownagger	d 5 9-16
F. G. Bhownagger	d 5 11-16
Fine Bhownagger	d 5 13-16
Fine M. G. Bhownagger... ...	d 5 13-16
Good Oomras M. G.	d 5 10-16
F. G. Oomras M. G.	d 5 12-16
Fine Oomras M. G.	d 5 14-16
Good M. G. Oomras	d 5 10-16
Fine M. G. Oomras	d 5 14-16
Good Broach	d 5 13-32
F. G. Broach	d 5 31-32
Fine Broach	d 6 2-16
Good Khandeish	d 5 8-16
F. G. Khandeish...	d 5 10-16

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal

Do. Months— ... ...

Do. Name of Ports— .....

Wheat White Karachi ... 39 1-4 unchgd

Do. Months— ... Aug-Sept.

Do. Name of Ports—London—Done—Buyers

Wheat Red Karachi ... ... 39 unchgd

Do Months—Aug-Sept—London—Value

Tone—Quiet.

Wheat afloat for United Kingdom 2,130,000.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... ... No quotation—Nominal.

Do Months ... .

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ... 54 1-2 unchgd

Do. Months— ... Sept.-Oct.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Nearest value

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal

Do. Months— ... .

Do. Name of Ports.— ... .

Brown Cawnpore ... 50 1-2 unchgd

Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.

Do Name of Ports—Antwerp—Nearest—Value

Tone—Quiet but steady.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ...54 3-4+1-4

Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.

Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Done

Tone—Quiet.

Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 57—1-4

Do. Months—Sept-Oct.

Do. Name of Ports—Amsterdam.—Done.

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 6-17-6+0-0-6

Nov.-Dec.—Hull—Done—Firmer

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... Closed

RUBBER—

Para Rubber... ... ... 5 1—3-4d

Sept.—Velus—Dul

METALS—

Copper Brasiers ... £ 90

Yellow Metal ... d 7 1-2

Standard Copper G M B ... £ 79 3-8

ARRIVALS :—

"Frank Coverdale" and "Umvolosi".

FREIGHTS—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canals... 12s 9d—Value

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 12 3 1-4+3-4d

Do. Months of Shipment... Nov.-Dec.—Sellers

Tone—Steady—Very quiet

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... 12 0 3-4 unchgd

Do Months of Shipments ...Oct-Dec Sellers

Tone—Nothing doing

German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 11 7 1-2+5d

Months of Shipments ... Sept—Sellers.

9 11+1 1-4—Oct-Dec—Sellers

Tone—Steady—Not much demand.

S A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ... ... 13 9 unchgd

Months of Shipments ... Nov.-Dec.—Sellers

Tone—Nominal

Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 11 4 1-2—unchgd.

Month of Shipments ... September.value

Tone—Quiet.

JAVA SUGAR.

Saw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta—

Do. 10 9 3-4—Sept.-Dec.—Value

Saw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—

Do. 10 11 1-4—Sept.-Dec.—Value

Fine White Java C & F Calcutta—

Do. 11 10 1-2—Sept.-Dec.—Value.

Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—

Do. 12—Sept.-Dec.—Value

Tone—Practically nothing d oing

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [3RD SEPT. 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
20 Boxes Sovs...	15,00,000	Sydney	Hongkong Bank
1 Parcel Silver	115	London	do
1 Box Bullion ...	75,695	Perth	Chartered Bank
2 Boxes Bullion	1,51,872	Freemantle	National Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 31st Aug., & 1st Sept. 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	22	26,722
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	49	50,235

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened steady at 1s. 4d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-32d. on Demand and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months' Sight Credits. There was some enquiry for T. T. ready at 1s. 4 1-32d., but the rate was not available. Some Private bills have been placed at current rates. Far Eastern rates are rather easier. The Banks will be closed to-morrow it being a Public Holiday.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. 21st Sept
Do. do France	...170 3-4
Do. do Marks	...139
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...148
Shanghai "	...202 3-4
Japan "	...150 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 95 11-16 for Cash and 95 9-16 for the settlement, and after declining 1-16 recovered to the opening rates, and has remained steady during the day, with a small business doing.

We quote :—

Cash ...	Rs.	96 11 0
Settlement ...	"	96 9 0

BULLION :—

Yesterday Bar Silver in London declined 1-4 in both ready and forward, the quotations being 28 13-16 and 28 5-8 respectively. The New York market was closed for a holiday. The market opened at 72 7-8 ex-duty for ready and 73 1-8 for the October settlement. There has been little business doing and rates close unchanged as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs.	24 0 3
Australian " ...	...	"	24 0 0
Sovereigns " ...	...	"	15 9 0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready ...	...	"	72 14 0
1st Settlement	...	"	73 2 0
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready ...	...	"	82 4 0
1st Settlement	...	"	82 8 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The Liverpool market closed 3 points lower all round. The American markets were closed for Labour Day but re-open to-day, and the Bureau Report will be published in New York at noon. A private telegram received to-day states that the Bureau condition is expected to be 74 to 75 per cent. The local market opened steady, the rate for good Broach being Rs. 292. Japan shippers have again been sellers of good Broach and the price has given way Rs. 2, closing as under. Other quotations are irregular and more or less nominal. Only a small business has been done, as many people are awaiting the Bureau Report.

Ready cotton is quiet with little inquiry

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs.	297	March
Good M. G. Broach	Rs.	290	May.
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinganghat	"	284	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	"	280-81	"
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	"	278	"
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	"	270	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	"	262	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	"	252	"
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	257	"
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	261	Dec.
" "	"	266	Nov.
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	"	242	Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone ...	...	Steady.
Estimated Sales ...	...	6,000
Total Imports ...	...	11,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec
5·95	5·90	5·85
+03	+02	+02
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5 85	5·86	5·87
+02	+02	+02
Mar.-Apr	Apr.-May.	May-June.
5·88	5·89	5·91
+02	+02	+03

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is quiet but steady.

We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	10 14 0	R.T.
September ...	"	11 10 0	R.T.
Apl-May 1913 ...	"	10 11 6	"

RAPESEED :—Steady.

We quote :—

Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913...	Rs.	8 3 6	R.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready ...	"	8 2 0	B.T.
Yellow " ...	"	9 1 0	"

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Steady.

Bold White 85 p.c.	... Rs.	55 0	0
Black Kutni ...	... "	47 8	0
POPPYSEED :—			
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—			
Ready ...	" Rs.	12 11 0	B. T.
CASTORSEED :—			
Tone—Firm. We quote :—			
Ready ...	... Rs.	39 8 0	
COTTONSEED :—			
Tone—Steady. We quote :—			
Ready ...	... Rs.	26 8 0	
Forward ...	... "	24 8 0	D. J.
GROUNDNUTS :—			
Tone—Steady.			
We quote :—			
Jan.-Feb. Bold	... Rs.	45 0 0	
MOWRASEED :—			
Tone—Firm. We quote :—			
Ready ...	... Rs.	8 3 0	B. T.
WHEAT :—			
The market is Quiet.			
We quote :—			
White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs.	5 7 0	R. T.
" Delhi Aug-Sept ...	"	5 5 0	"
" " May 1913 ...	"	5 6 6	"

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,732 1-2
Bank of India	64 1-2
Eastern Bank	88
Indian Specie	69

MILLS.

David	512 1-2
Finlay	405 Oct.
Kohinoor	862 1-2
Manockji Petit	3,225 Oct.
New Great Eastern	262 1-2
Standard	1,390
Swan Mill Co.	257 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary —	174 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	185
Bombay S N Co Ordy ...	292 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	1,635 Oct
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	22 3-4

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	542 1-2
Sind Light Ry	141

TWO DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	426	bales.
Wheat	14,312	cwts.
Linseed	1,939	"
Rapeseed	312	"
Gingellyseed	125	"
Poppyseed	283	"
Groundnuts...	527	"
Castorseed	2,722	"
Rice	3,118	"
Myrabollams...	69	"
Cottonseed	1,547	"
Mowrasced	2,841	"
Gram	1,957	"
Joowar	963	"
Maize	13	"
Barley	1,303	"

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 27th Aug., 1912, as compared with the statement of 20th Aug. 1912 :—

LIABILITIES.	Aug. 27. Rs.	a.	p.	Aug. 27. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund...	1,83,00,000	0	0	1,83,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at head office.	1,78,18,765	3	0	1,77,50,810	0	1
Other Deposits, &c ...	18,21,91,584	10	9	17,61,50,706	12	1
Bank Post Bills, &c...	6,04,955	2	9	11,76,782	13	3
Sundries ...	15,63,808	2	1	16,33,212	11	3
	24,04,79,113	2	7	23,50,11,552	4	8
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities other authorized Investments ...	2,31,67,295	0	0	2,25,32,365	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	68,82,256	6	0	69,07,257	0	0
Accounts of Credit on do ...	3,51,09,127	3	8	3,53,79,307	0	4
Bills discounted, &c ...	3,69,60,412	4	8	3,86,60,808	7	9
Balances with other Banks ...	2,23,57,949	12	7	3,47,20,596	5	2
Bullion ...	43,91,383	10	2	46,33,322	2	9
Dead Stock ...	25,09,843	2	7	25,09,974	9	8
Stamps ...	11,019	5	0	11,240	12	1
Sundries ...	4,64,664	5	2	4,58,891	3	10
	14,17,63,957	1	10	14,58,13,672	9	7
Cash, &c., at Head Office...	9,86,85,156	0	9	8,91,97,879	11	1
Cash, &c., at Branches ...						
	24,04,79,113	2	7	23,50,11,552	4	8

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office ...	3,13,16	Decrease.
Government at Branches ...	2,45,4·1	Increase.
Other Deposits ...	60,40,878	Decrease
Post Bills...	5,71,837	Increase
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments...	6,09,229	Decre'sc.
Loans...	2,70,180	Increase.
Accounts of Credit ...	17,·0,·96	Do.
Mercantile Bills ...	23,62,647	Do.
Cash at Head Office ...	1,17,30,116	Decrease
Do. at Branches ...	22,32,840	Increase.

Percentage 45.34.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPT. 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Dunbar s—9 bales cotton, Eugene Meiffre ; 75 cwts woollen cuttings, The Jamshed Oil Mills; 8 bales hides, W and A Graham and Co; 9 bales hides, V Esmail and Co; 67 cwts old rubber tyres, R M Jussawalla and Co; 55 bales cotton waste, K Visram and Co; 3,650 cwts myrabollams, L Pragjee.

Massilia s—90 bales wool, M Balia; 67 bales wool, M Joosub; 23 bales wool, N Goculdas; 5 bales wool, N Kasum; 35 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 57 bales wool, E Dossa and Co; 3 bales wool, A H Mowjee and Co.

City of Athens s—5 bales silk waste, K Nixon and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Arabia s—3 cases silk embroidery goods, Cursetjee C. Cama.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Massilia s—180 casks skins, Cox's Shipping Agency.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—25 bales hides, R M Kooka ; 34 bales cotton, H Hoosein ; 2 bundles carpets, Oowasji Dinshaw Bros. ; 3 bales hemp, T Morrison and Co ; 16 bales hides and skins, H A Omer and Sons ; 2 bales hides and skins, W and A Graham and Co; 27 bales hides and skins, R M Kooka ; 1 bale hemp, T Morrison and Co ; 2,000 cwts barley, B S Lloyd and Co.

FOR HULL.

Hidalgo s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, 4,000 cwts castorseed, 5,162 cwts barley, L Dreyfus and Co.

Torrington s—44 bales savri cotton, G Khesey.

FOR ANTWERP.

Torrington s—250 tons manganese ore, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

Chupra s—1,971 cwts barley, Volkart Bros; 4,360 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Hidalgo s—10 bales savri cotton, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—60 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Altmark s—1,269 cwts gum, R Damjee and Co; 12 bales hides, Nizamoodin and Co ; 400 cwts cattle horn, Hollingshurst and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Altmark s—102 cwts gum, R Damji and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Dunbarmoor s—2,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

Euphorbia s—4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR PORT SAID

City of Perth s—27,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

China s—250 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Hakata Maru s—150 bales twist, The M B Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Hakata Maru s—18 cwts lac, D. Chothia and Co

HONGKONG MARKET.

Messrs. S. D. Setna & Co's Fortnightly Report.

Hongkong, Aug. 16.

Bengal Opium :—During the first few days market ruled steady, and sales were reported in Patna New about 40 Chests at dollars 4,000 Benares New 10 Chests at dollars 4,000 in all about 30 Chests. Lately our market ruled weaker, and no business transpired up to yesterday, when sales were made at a decline in prices, namely 15 Chests of Patna at dollars 3,700, and Benares at dollars 3,650, 5 Chests, in all 15 Chests of New. Market at the close was rather weak. Clearances during the fortnight of about 124 Chests of Patna New 68 Chests of Patna Old, 34 Chests of Benares New, and 54 Chests of Benares Old, in all about 280 Chests. Shipments about 25 Chests of Patna Old, and 30 chests of Benares old, in all about 55 chest Unsold Stock is estimated at about 473 Chests of Patna New, 660 Chests of Patna Old, 80 Chests of Benares New, and 404 Chests of Benares Old, in all about 1617 Chests, Sold but Uncleared stock is 745 Chests of Patna New, 256 Chests of Patna Old, 127 Chests of Benares New, and 223 Chests of Benares Old, in all about 1351 Chests. Closing Quotations Patna New dollars 3,700. Patna Old dollars 3650 Benares New dollars 3,750, and Benares old dollars 3,650,

Malwa Opium :—Ruled Steady, and sales were reported of about 238 Chests at dollars 3250 at 3.400. Clearance during the fortnight of about 139 Chests. Unsold Stock about 1707 Chests. Sold but Uncleared Stock about 715 Chests. Quotations dollars 3,200-3450.

Sundry Articles.—In import goods good business is reported in Hallibore at dols. 25 (per Picul), Bezoar Stone at dols. 140 (per Catty), Apricots at dols. 15 1-2 (per Picul), Borax at dols. 14 1-2 (per Picul), Rosa Oil at dols. 80 at 90 (per Picul), Kissmis (from Bombay) at dols. 18 (per Picul), and (Calcutta) at dols. 28 1-2 (per Picul), Mavej at dols. 10 1-2 (per Picul), Borneal at dols. 130 (per Picul), Gum Alibaun at dols. 14 1-2 (per Picul), and Mauritius Sugar at dols. 6 1-2 (per Picul). In export purchases are reported in Fire Crackers at dols. 10 at 11 (Per Case), Zedoary at dols. 10 1-4 (per Picul), Galangal at dols. 5 (per Picul), Cassia at dols. 17 (per Picul), Turmeric at dols. 8 (per Picul), and Dry Ginger at dols. 10 1-2 (per Picul).

Quotations—(Price per Picul).

IMPORTS GOODS.	dols.
Aloes	15-20
Almonds	30
Apricots	9-16
Asafoetida	14-20
B'Dellium	4-6
Bheesabole	7-11
Borax	14 1-2
Borneal	125
Bazoar Stone	140-141
Cloves...	35-47
Fennel Seeds	6-8
Gall Nuts	24-25
Genda Horns	130-160 xx
Genda Horns	320-370
Grapes (Angoor)	7-16
Gum Olibanum...	10-15
Halibore	23-25
Kismiss	12-18
Ivory...	270-720
Myrabollams	3-4
Onions (basket)...	0-60 cents x
Patchuck	70-85
Quicksilver	140
Mavej Raisins	8-10 1-2
Rosa oil	70-90
Rose Maloes	5-35
Safflower	13-14
Saffron	6-14 x
Sandalwood	18-30
" Oil	250-360
Senna Leaves	7-10
Java Sugar	7-9 1-2
Mauritius Sugar...	6-7

Marked x Prices per Catty.
Marked x Price per Basket of 28 lbs.
Marked xx Prices per Catty, Calcutta Cargo.
Rest are prices per Picul.

EXPORTS.	dols.
Betel Nuts	5
Beans White	6
Beans Green	6
Bean Oil	20
China Roots	10 1-2-11-1-2
China Roots uncleaned	6-7
Camphor	87-90
" Oil	26-30
Cassia	16 3-4 17 1-4
" Oil	120
Cardemom Seeds...	20-37
Ginger Dry	10-11
Ginger Wet	5 1-2
Ground Nuts (with Shells) ...	10-11
Ground Nuts (without Shells ...	14-15
Galangal	5
Garlic...	5 1-2-7 1-2
Glue	26
Human Hair	250-400
Peppermint Crystals	1700
Peppermint Oil	125-170
Star Aniseed	30
Star aniseed oil...	360
Tea Oil	25
Sugar Candy	14
Sugar (refined)	9 1 2-10 1-2
Turmeric	7 1-4-8 1-2
Vermilion	71-74
Wall Nuts	15
Wax	27
Wood Oil	23
Fire Crackers	9 1-2-13
Zedoary	10 1-2

Cotton :—Stock nil Nominal quotation dols. 29-32.

Yarn :—The Chinese having purchased a good lot on previous period, withold themselves from purchasing freely, only selected threads found buyers. Sales comprise of :—

250 Assar 10s. ...	...	...	135
300 B Cotton 12s.	...	...	131
200 China 20s. ...	...	...	146
100 Coorla 12s. ...	...	...	130
100 Crescent 12s ...	...	...	1 0
100 City 10s. ...	...	...	133
150 Currimbhoy 10s.	...	...	131
100 Currimbhoy 12s.	...	...	135
25 Currimbhoy 16s at	...	...	140
250 David 10s. at	...	...	135
200 Dawn 12s. ...	...	...	137
100 Elphinstone 10s.	...	...	126
50 Fazalbhoy 20s	...	...	159
150 Gold Mohour 10s.	...	...	130
200 Gold Mohour 20s.	...	...	152
100 Indo-China 10s.	...	...	128
100 Jubilee 2's. ...	...	...	137
150 Kobino 2 20s. at	...	...	150
100 Madhowjee 20s.	...	...	147
250 Naranjee 10s	...	...	128
100 Naranjee 20s.	...	...	149
10 Pabaney 10s. ...	...	...	122-131
100 Pabaney 12s.	...	...	135
200 Petit Mill 10s.	...	...	133
150 Petit Sun 10s.	...	...	135
200 Phoenix 20s. ...	...	...	153
100 Ripon 20s. at	...	...	135
200 Victoria 20s. at	...	...	152

In all about 1600 bales of No. 10s.—966 bales of No. 12s.—275 bales of No. 16s. and 1500 bales of No. 20s. in all about 4275 bales. Unsold stock about 10,000 bales. Uncleared stock about 52000 bales.

EXCHANGE.—Closing quotations.

On India T. T.	...	...Rs. 149 1-2
On India Demand	...	...Rs. 149 3-4
On Paris ...	...	... 252 1-2
On New York	...	... 48 3-4
On Shanghai	...	... 73 1-2
Silver	...	... 28 3-4
On London T. T	...	... Sh 2
On London Demand	...	... Sh 2·0 1-16
On Germany ...	...	... 205 1-2
On Singapore	...	... 85 7-8
On Japan	...	... 98
Gold (100 fine)	...	... dols. 52

HINDOO AND SMALL HINDOO PENS

Favourite pens throughout all India and the East. Their oblique points —Fine, Medium and Broad — and easy, pleasant action, distinguish the Hindoos from all other kinds.

SIX ANNAS PER BOX.

Sold by all Stationers and Dealers, and by WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & COMPANY at all their Branches

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BROWN—August 10, at the Nursing Home, Kasauli, the wife of Capt ain H. C. Brown, I. M. S., of a son.

CHANNER—August 18, at St. Leonards, Naini Tal, the wife of F. F. R. Chan n r I. F. S., of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gokul Ashtami Holiday : Banks closed.

Cricket : Bombay Gymkhana vs Poona Gymkhana. —Marine Lines at 11-30.

Aligarh Team's Match,

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; 10 to 11.

Maxim :—"He that has more knowledge than judgment is made for another man's use more than his own."

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "China" with the outward mails of the 23rd ultimo left Aden 2 p.m., on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m., on Friday next.

DEPARTURES.

THE P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Arabia" sails on Saturday next at 2-39 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-5	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and Inter. class),	6-45	7-30
Poona Express	19-30	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-55	21-30
Guzerat Mail	8-25	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	19-52

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the string band of the 1st Batln., G. I. P. Railway Vols., will play the following programme of music, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

March ...	Per Aspera ad Astra... Urbach
Valse ...	Miramar ... Sontini
Selection ...	The Spring Maid ... Reipardt
April Dance ...	Mystic Beauty ... Finck
Selection ...	The Sunshine Girl ... Rubens
Overture ...	William Tell ... Rossini
Two Step ...	Nevada ... Lestrange.

PUBLIC LECTURE.—Baba A. C. Muzumdar, of Lahore, will deliver a lecture in Hindi at 5-30 p.m. to-day in the local Prarthana Mandir, on "Peace" as preached by Shri Krishna.

LOST PROPERTY.—Umbrellas, tea tray, lady's hair comb, G. C. Notes, false teeth, pieces of brass, note-book, purse, dogs keys, books, waterproof coat, straw hat, iron pipes, labour cart buckles, and cash have been taken charge of by the police and await owners.

MR. DADABHOY'S 88th BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS. —The 88th birthday of Mr. Dadabhoy Navroji will be celebrated in a public meeting convened by the Gujarati Hindu Stri Mandal at 3 p. m. to-day in the Framji Cavasji Hall under the presidency of Lady Pherozsha Mervanji Mehta. Ladies of all communities are cordially invited to be present at the meeting.

FIRE AT DONGRI.—A fire was discovered yesterday afternoon in a room occupied by one Durgashanker Hurishanker, a mehta, on the fourth floor of a house in Dhanji Street, opp. Phydhownie. The house belonged to Tyebali Ibrahim, a Borah. The Municipal fire-brigade was communicated with, and the Babula Tank fire engine and the Bhuleshwar manual, which quickly responded to the call extinguished the fire. The roof was gutted and some damage was done to the property of the tenant. The cause of the fire has not been ascertained. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 1,000.

THE MOTOR VEHICLES LAW.—Mr. M. J. Giles' Chief Inspector of Police, who is responsible for this particular department, has just published, through the "Times" Press, a handbook for the use of officials, motorists and others, entitled "The Motor Vehicles Law." Included in its pages is the text of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Act, also the Taxi-cab Regulations and Fans and the Petroleum, Carbide of Calicium and Boiler Inspection Regulations, in so far they apply to motor vehicles. Compendious notes are appended and besides that a quantity of miscellaneous information of use to motorists and a map of the Bombay Presidency. The work embraces all the motorist must know to keep him clear of the law—which makes Mr. Giles' work all the more creditable to him. for by disseminating all his information he will lose the kudos of at least a thousand successful prosecutions. The price of the volume is Rs. 2-8 and it is to be obtained either from the publishers or any of the principal booksellers.

THE SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, BOMBAY.—It has been brought to the notice of the Social Service League that during these Janmashthami holidays (celebration of the birth of Krishna) a large portion

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Brighton, 2,273 tons Captain R Thomas, will sail to-day for Port Said with a general cargo.

The steamer Euphorbia 2,444 tons Captain W. T. Stevens, will sail to-day for Naples with a general cargo.

The steamer Torsdal, 2299 tons, Captain O. A. Olsen, arrived in harbour on Monday from Durban 13th August with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Saranac, 3354 tons, Captain F. W. Gray, arrived in harbour on Monday from Batoum via Karachi, with a cargo petroleum in bulk.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Barjora 1908 tons, Captain A. D. Burbridge, will sail to-day for Busreh &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

The Rubattino Line steamer Sicilia, 3186 tons, Captain D. Maganzini, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa 17th August with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Umballa, 3,426 tons, Captain J. G. Librocq, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sourabaya, with a cargo of sugar.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Orissa, 3.525 tons, Captain J.V. Le Grand, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, via Coast ports with a general cargo and gunpowder.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday 2nd September, 1912, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

R I M S Northbrook...Comdr D H Gibsone...R I Marine
E I M S Dufferin ...Comdr C W Shearme...Troopship
E I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hordern.....Troopship
E I M S Palinurus .Comdr Taylor .....Survey Boat

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept. 3.

Angus	2320	Dakers	T M & Co
Alavi	2324	Gray	Bo & P S N & Co
Barala	1809	Butler	M M & Co
Clematis	2329	Robinson	W & A G & Co
Dunrobin	2319	Carr	W and A G & Co
Edith	1815	Beeching	J Mackintosh & Co
Gymeric	2593	Cassack	14-8...B Lang
Hinleyside	2518	Johnson	M M and Co
Harpenden	2802	Cromack	T Morrison & Co
Nairung	2862	Park	T M & Co
Orissa	3525	Legrand	M M & Co
Rijabergen	2305	Burge	T M and Co
Saranac	3354	Gray	Standard & Co
Sicilia	3183	Maganzini	R Line
Torsdal	2299	Dilsen	
Umballa	3426	Lesrocq	M M & Co
Umsinga	1869	Cox	W & A G & Co
Wearbeck	2447	Sholten	T M and Co
Washington	2659	Stege	Standard Oil Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Arcadia	3514	Barcham	London		P & O Co
B Hidalg	2761	Harbord			J Finlay & Co
Okit City of Athens	3571	Kuant			K N & Co
D & E Chupra	3954	Henderson	Antwerp	9-9..	M M & Co
F Steenbergen	2455	Deyonge	Antwerp	7-9...	T M & Co
H Bahrein	1402	Grant	Arab Steamer Ld		
K Hakata Maru	3,834	Nomura	Kobe	6-9	N Y Kaisha and Co
M Delta	4780	Martin			P & O Co
N Dunbarmoor	2331	Owens	Genoa	4-9...	W & A G & Co
O Markgraf	2315	Tantren	Durban	5-9	A S & Co
Q Barjora	1908	Willis			M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Clan Leslie	2499	Goodwin	Cochin	7-9... J F & Co
2	Massilia	3,250	Thomson	Liverpool	9-9... W and A G and Co
4	Torrington	3619	Provo J	Antwerp	7-9... Mackintosh & Co
5	Euphorbia	2444	Stevens	Naples	3-9 W & A G & Co
6	Brighton	2273	Thomas	Port Said	5-9... Sanday & Co
7	China	3871	Gisrovich	Kobe	6-9... A L S N Co
8	Lawada	2124	Croakston	Calcutta	1-9... M M & Co
8	City of Perth	2578	Arnold	K Nixon & Co	
9	Altmark	2716	Luning	Hamburg	W & A G & Co
12	Arabia	4093	Palmer	London	P & O Co
16	Dumra	761	Morrison	5-9	M M & Co

H W P D

Juba	134	Abdeed	Bo S N Co
Indravati	573	Ismail	Bo S N Co
Eatonji	547	Hoosein	Bo S N Co

Offside N

Bodrie	1613	Fisher	Basreh	12-9...Arabs Steamers Ld

Offside M

Linga	951	Rotwell	Karachi	M M & Co M W D D
Pantakota	2209	Hodgson	Zanzibar	7-9... M M & Co

100 ton Crane.

Bahadri	829	Ahmed	Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
2	Torsdal	Olsen	Durham, Aug 13
	Canara	Gray	Batoum, Aug 9
3	Orissa	Le Grand	Calcutta, July 19
	Umballa	Lebrocq	Sourabaya Aug 1
	Sicilia	Maganzini	Genoa, Aug 17

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
3	Netherby Hall	Henderson	Liverpool
	Sutherland	Longstaff	Calcutta
	Dunrobin	Carr	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Brighton, Thomas, for Port Said.
" Euphorbia, Stevens for Naples.
" Barjora, Burbridge, for Busreh.

The steamer Arcadia, began to load yesterday for London.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Company's steamer Chanda, left London on the afternoon of the 31st September.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson left Liverpool, on the evening of the 31st August.

The Societa' Nazionale Di Servizi Marittimi Co's steamer Sardegna, from Bombay arrived at Naples on the 2nd instant.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality, and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the 24 hours from 6 a.m. on the 2nd Sept. to 6 a.m. on the 3rd September :—

	Attack.	Death.
Plague...	1	1
Total mortality from all causes		101
Same date last year		65
Cholera	1	1

During the past 12 months 1,200 motor cars were shipped from Montreal to New Zealand and Australia.

HAVE YOU THELMA? This is the question we hear many times a day from admirers of good perfume. THELMA has more admirers than the most popular young lady. At MADON, SONS & Co. The Original MADON'S, Crawford Market, Bombay.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC
SURGEONS IN THE EAST
By Appointment to
H. E. THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA
AND
H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

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67 and 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON
OFFICES IN THE EAST:—
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Telephone No. 1827.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES
INCLUDING
SMALL-POX, PLAGUE, ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.
£6 Indian Agents £7
MESSRS. KING, KING & CO.,
BOMBAY
And the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.'s Offices, 4 and 5 Koila Ghat Street and 100 Clive Street, Calcutta.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL
FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

GRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 6 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4 0 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 0 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 0 0	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 6 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
Ooorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.
Order books supplied gratis on application.

CANVAS
DAVID CORSAR & SONS
BEST FLAX CANVAS
For full particulars apply:—
SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

WORLD'S GREATEST PLEASURE is to enjoy the advantages of perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices, that break down the health and very soon render them fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing?
ATANK NIGRAH PILL
is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases resulting from youthful indulgence. It tones up the entire nervous system.
It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and preventing waste.
It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short it supplied everything that a man should have.
PRICE—Re. 1 for a box of 32 Pills.
WRITE TO-DAY:—VAIDYA SHASTRI.
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Jamnagar Kathiawar.
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.
A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.
PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE 1 ANNA.
To be had from the 'Bombay Gazette."

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COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—
9½ inch by 4½ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch...Annas 14 per "*
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge Rs. 3 per 1,000.
5 13-16 inch by 3½ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

BLUTHNER PIANOS
are considered to be the leading
PIANOS OF THE WORLD
At the Leipsic Conservatorium, the leading and celebrated musical institution of Germany of which Mendelssohn was the first director, nearly
ONE HUNDRED GRANDS
are in constant use.
The extraordinary capacity of these instruments for standing in tune is a feature of very great importance in India. The tropical models of
BLUTHNER PIANOS
may be depended upon to stand with perfect success as they have already stood the test of 25 years, the injurious effects of the extreme humidity and dry heat of India.
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MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Wednesday, 4th 12.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

WESTERN Australia has produced an attractive official handbook, designed to afford the tourist, the emigrant and the man of commerce with a source of concise and authentic information regarding that State, its past, its present and, as nearly as may be, its future. The guiding principle, we are told by the Colonial Secretary, has been that the truth is the best that can be told of Western Australia. The compilers of the handbook, therefore—whose work is approved by both political parties—have made "no attempt to paint the lily or gild refined gold." To tell the truth of the State the compilers have had the assistance of the process-engraver, who has greatly enhanced the value of the book. No deliberate attempt has been made in it to lift the veil which hides the future though, as we have indicated the compilers are full of hope—and "if from between the lines there should occasionally peep an irrepressible confidence in the future greatness of the State, a firm enthusiastic expectation of immense industrial developments and of ever-expanding opportunities for a constantly multiplying population then so much the better for the book—and for the reader." So also for the immigrant who is induced to settle in the country in the hope of improving his material coadition. Western Australia wants to be known and this tabloid of literary lime will, it is hoped, "help to clear the clouded waters of public ignorance and misunderstanding." Frankly the volume acknowledges that by all the laws of discovery and priority of possession Australia should be to-day either Dutch, Portuguese, French, or even Chinese. Not until 1688 did England interest herself in the country and then Dampier wrote so deprecatingly of it that nothing was done until Captain Cook in 1770 threw fresh light on the Continent. Six years before the founding of Melbourne, the western capital, Perth, and its principal port, Albany, were laid out and the existence of the colony commenced. The men who founded Western Australia were "the embodiment of the highest qualities of the British character." Handicapped by ignorance and misconception of local conditions, cast alone into a vast unknown land, the most remote from European civilisation, surrounded by dangers and difficulties and harassed by hostile nations, they yet faced the future with a courage to dare and do, to fight and overcome. It is the same story as of every other colony.

Many mistakes were made, and although in 1868 the hostility to the convict system, evinced by the rest of Australia, caused the importation of bond populations to be prohibited, only spasmodic encouragement was given to immigration and the colony fell into a state of stagnation. The people were few and far between; they held to conservative methods; had little communication with the outside world and lived a narrow and unprogressive existence. Many were content to live in ease rather than prosper at the expense of effort. There were other more daring and enterprising spirits and to them the country stands indebted for all time for heroic efforts in the exploration of the territory and the pioneering of new industries, amongst them pearling, timber and pastoralism. The next twenty years ushered in a more hopeful era. A land grant railway was constructed by private enterprise to connect Albany with Perth, the company being conceded 12,000 acres of land for each of the 243 miles of line, and thus the opening up of the great southern areas was begun. Representative government was only introduced in 1890, a Parliament taking over the administration of what had been a Crown Colony and such was subsequent progress that was in 1901. Western Australia took her place with the sister States in forming the Commonwealth; her population numbered 184,124, an increase in ten years of 269·86 per cent. The awakening of Western Australia was due to the sensational finds of gold at Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie. Gold had been found before but not in such quantities. The handbook retells the story which is still fresh in the mind of every newspaper reader. The find was no merely local sensation. "If Western Australia was dazzled by the splendour of her latest inheritance, Eastern Australia was no less astonished and no sooner had confirmatory testimony been adduced as to the genuineness of the Coolgardie discovery than the young manhood of the Continent heard and answered the call of the West. . . All that had been denied to Western Australia in the past—attention, population and capital—the world now stumbled over itself in its eagerness to give."

Following the discovery a vigorous public works policy was initiated and the future of the State was established, but a state of mind had been produced, which made it very difficult for some time to bring about a popular realisation of the true value of the State's agricultural resources. There was gold enough, but gold cannot be eaten, and the cry "to the land" was raised. The land, "hitherto the despised surplus tissue of Western Australia's giant body, was discovered to be potential muscle, and the real source of national strength and an agricultural boom set in." Western Australia discovered herself to be no longer a desert, but capable of producing stock, grain and fruit. The land-hungry people of the Eastern States were attracted to the free repast which the Western State offered. An immigration policy, conceived mainly with a view to catching British agriculturists and farm labourers, was initiated and from the old country a steady flow of people set in. Agriculture became a power in the land. Instead of 201,338 acres under crop in 1900-1, there were 722,086 in 1909-10 and the cattle grew from 338,000 to 793,217; sheep from 2,434,000 to 4,731,737. Population, production, stock exports, shipping, all have steadily and rapidly increased and with their growth came a steady accretion of public confidence and patriotic belief in the State's future. The great outstanding need of Western Australia is population. It has vacant spaces to be filled, immense natural resources to be developed, riches to be multiplied. It has healthiness and social and political freedom to be enjoyed by millions. Yet it is the most sparsely populated State in the Commonwealth. The maximum of its usefulness has not been reached. Of all the Australian colonies it is the one which offers the most cordial invitation and the most early reward for effort and energy.

THE LABOUR PANACEA. MR. WILL THORNE rides the stilts at the Trades' Unions Congress, and it was inevitable therefore that he should utter stilted platitudes. The news agency has not thought it necessary to cable more than the barest summary of the points of the Labour leader's speech, but if that summary is correct we think he has exercised a wise discretion. After the occurrences in connection with the various Labour troubles since the last Congress it was, we thought, supremely incongruous that the delegates should continue to open formally their deliberations with a Church Service, the only use of which seems to have been to point to the great chasm which at present exists between the Church and the Labour propaganda. Bishop Welldon appears to have been brave enough to recommend the delegates not to confuse trade-unionism with "half digested Socialist theories," and when Mr. Thorne afterwards went into his own rostrum he politely told the Bishop that he did not know what he was saying. Socialism and trade-unionism he declared were economically inseparable. So they are; but there is a spurious socialism which leads only to economic disaster. That is the form of the cult, which we take it, that the Bishop denounced, and which Reuter tells us that Mr. Thorne enunciated yesterday. He gave out that Labour unrest can only be stemmed by the removal of social inequalities which, if true, only means that Labour unrest will never be stemmed. We are prepared to agree that certain inequalities which exist must, one day, be removed, and the sooner the better; but there are others which, so long as man is human, must inevitably remain. They need scarcely be specified; they are as obvious as life itself, only more immutable, and any movement which sets out to sweep them away is fore-doomed to failure. Other points raised in Mr. Thorne's speech are equally old and threadbare. The nationalisation of industries, for example, never has appealed to a wide range of opinion. We have heard before that the Government has no right to defeat strikes; and we have also heard many denunciations of the compulsory principle in Labour settlements and to a certain extent are in agreement with them. But experience is teaching us more clearly each year that Labour is becoming arrogant, so arrogant indeed that it is a law unto itself, and this attitude towards settled order must be checked at any cost. It is not to be expected that Labour representation in the House of Commons will not be increased, but happily this need not be regarded as pointing to a day when Labour will rule; and when Labour realizes that obedience to constituted authority is the safer and surer road to its aim, it will win a larger measure of public sympathy.

THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL. WE in India, who are constructing a new Imperial capital for ourselves, view with a friendly interest the similar operation, which is in progress in the Antipodes There the scheme did not come into being with the dramatic suddenness, which characterised the moving of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi. We still remember, though it is several years ago, the bitter disputes, in which the constituent colonies of the Commonwealth engaged, over the selection of a site for the new city. However, although it has been in the air for a good many years without showing much sign of progress, the scheme for the building of a capital at Canberra is now showing signs of actual and practical advance. An Australian message shows that the members of a committee are now very busily occupied in preparing the plan on which the new city will be constructed. The other day the result was announced of a competition, in which architects and town-planners joined, and now the winning plan having of course been purchased, the committee has now decided to buy for £400 another plan prepared in Sydney, and which was placed first by one member of the judging committee, who signed a minority report. It has now to be decided whether the winning plan shall be adopted in its entirety, or whether it can be modified and improved according to ideas which other competing plans provided. For this purpose a departmental board spent a week during the latter end of August on the site. After all the wrangling, which marked the inception of the scheme, those who are now engaged with it appear to be working in peace and harmony, and it is to be hoped that the result will be a beautiful city worthy to occupy the proud position, which will be hers.

THE POWERS AND TURKEY. The events of the next few days will be awaited with some interest by those interested in near Eastern politics. Austria is evidently determined to take measures to settle the century-old problem which so frequently menaces the peace of the Continent, and if the semi-official Vienna paper, quoted by Reuter yesterday, is to be relied on her determination extends to tackling the business single-handed if the other European Powers decline to co-operate in joint action. A fortnight ago it was pointed out that "indications have long predicted a catastrophe and the near downfall of the Turkish Committee of Union and Progress." It was further pointed out that "the Bulgarian-Servian agreement—to which Montenegro was privy,—the Albanian movement and the war fever created in Bulgaria owing to the Kochana massacre, are facts of the highest importance. All the nations in Europe are asking whether or not Austria is likely to back Bulgaria to the extent of permitting her to issue an ultimatum to Turkey, demanding the autonomy of Macedonia. Austria is apparently waiting to see how Russia and Germany will act." The position is now less acute than then and certain of the Powers still have to declare their attitude towards the Austrian proposals, but it is scarcely likely in the end that Austria will be compelled to act alone.

THE TREASURE HUNTERS. THERE have been many variants of the lost treasure story, and many frauds have been perpetrated in connection therewith, but we doubt whether any previous case to that which came to light in the London Bankruptcy Court, the week after the mail left, presents a more curious study in human credulity. In that court, a debtor included among his assets an item of £10,000 which, he asserted, represented the value of his interest in £11,000,000 worth of treasure, which the Jesuits were supposed to have buried in Bolivia, about two centuries ago. We are not told how it is that the debtor's share of the spoil was so small in proportion to the total value; but unfortunately for the gentleman's creditors a well-known explorer has declared that those who are seeking for the supposed treasure are wasting their energy, as thirty years ago a Bolivian resident discovered the Jesuit hoard, and quietly unearthed treasure to the value of £900,000. Through it all there is the suggestion of something more than bad faith, and if we could prove the matter to its obscured depths, we should probably find that the debtor has been duped by a stery belonging to a dangerous class of stories indeed,—those which at their base have some little foundation in fact.

REUTER wires from Melbourne that Mr. Charles Forrest, an ex-member of the Victorian legislature, has given a £100,000 for charities.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Himalaya" arrived at Suez from Bombay on the morning of the 2nd September.

THE wireless station at Bangalore will eventually be in touch with Nairobi in East Africa, and with stations in the Further East.

A PRESS communique states:—Under Section 3 of the Indian High Courts Act, 1911 (1 and 2 Geo. 5 Cap. 18) the Governor General in Council has appointed the Hon. Mr. Ganpat Sadashiv Rao, LL. B. Acting Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to act as an additional Judge of that Court for a period of six months with effect from the 4th of September, 1912.

AN estimate amounting to six and a half lakhs for additions and alterations to Government House, Darjeeling has at last been submitted to the Imperial Government for sanction. The expenditure will be spread over three Budgets commencing in 1913. The first work in the scales is the demolition of one of the exceedingly undesirable cottages in Government House grounds, which starts to-day, in order to enable the contractor to erect quarters on the spot for the occupation of the Private Secretary. This building is to cost Rs. 55,000 and must be finished by April next.

NOTHING is known at Ranchi of any proposals for fresh territorial redistribution and the existence of any such project appears most improbable, apart from the presumable undesirability of altering arrangements which have been in force less than six months. It is well known that all preparations have been made for starting the work at Bankipore as soon as the necessary financial authority has been received and it is perfectly certain Bankipore must remain the winter head-quarters of the Government. Also there is every probability that Ranchi will be the summer headquarters for some years, because the necessary buildings are available, those previously existing having been supplemented by temporary buildings and also because no possible hill station has yet been found in the province, as far as anybody knows. It seems beyond doubt that no proposal of any kind has either been put forward or is in contemplation for asking any other Local Government to give up any existing or possible site for a hill station, and all such rumours seem to be pure inventions.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

Olympic Athletics.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 16.

There were several things in connection with the recent Olympic Games, at which Englishmen had reason to feel upset, but the worst blot is the number of poor losers this country appears to shelter. We may flatter ourselves that we are a nation of sportsmen, but what reputation we may enjoy abroad in this direction must be badly shattered by now. One of the worst blows England's reputation as a sporting nation has had for a long time was delivered by "Gareth" in the London "Referee" of last Sunday. These are some of the things he writes: "Few Englishmen were keen about the games before Stockholm, and fewer still retain any keenness, it having been seen that under the auspices of Mr. J. E. Sullivan "track tactics" are likely to be still further perfected."

Again he writes of the Americans "that they go on the track with a carefully planned conspiracy to prevent the best man from winning by an adroitly conceived system of fouling."

The writer of the paragraphs quoted would feel greatly injured if he were accused of being a bad sportsman and a prejudiced writer, and it is quite possible he honestly believes he is correct in his attitude as he suggests that we ought to withdraw from the Games in support of the interest of traditional fan play.

Now "Gareth" did not attend the Olympic Games and he has based his remarks on what others have told him, or what others have written.

It is a fact that two men may view a race and form two very opposite opinions and the writer found himself in direct opposition to two London Journalists anent the running of the 800 metres race at Stockholm. It is mainly in connection with this that the Americans were accused of "tactics," which in plain English means foul play. It may be added that the journalists who accused the Americans of unfairness have had no practical experience of running." The writer has competed in hundreds races and may, therefore, be credited with some idea of the game. Sitting near him at Stockholm was the holder of the one mile amateur record, and he entirely agreed that the Americans ran perfectly fairly. The fact that Meredith and Sheppard (who beat Braun of Germany), ran the 800 metres in the World's record time of 1 min. 51 4-5 secs. does not seen to be taken into consideration. Nor do the traducers of the Americans make any mention of the fact that Sheppard has beaten Braun from times in Scotland since the games, though it is also true that the German has defeated Meredith several times since the Stockholm race, the youngster having gone quite stale.

The attacks of "Gareth" on American sportsmen will embitter America against England and do a vast amount of harm. The writer refers at length to the matter, because he wishes to impress on all his readers that, judging by what he saw at the Games, the charges of "Gareth" (who was not at the Games) are absolutely unfounded.

SPORTS IN GLASGOW.

More championship athlets have been on show in Glasgow, since last week's notes were penned. The Beltic Football Club meeting at Parkhead on Saturday, drew 40,000 spectators, and they witnessed some excellent running. The scratch half mile saw H. Braun of Germany, and Mr. Sheppard and J. Meredith of America once more in opposition. This time the German forced the pace, and looked to be going well until about a furlong from home.

Sheppard then made his effort and Braun could not go the pace and was compelled to show down in the straight. Meredith has completely lost his form since Stockholm and sadly wants a rest. A young athlete still in his teens cannot stand as much work as seasoned runners like Sheppard and Braun. The critics who declared Braun would have won the 800 metres at Stockholm, but for the tactics of the American were right, but not in the way there meant. The tactics of Sheppard consisted of forcing the pace in the hope of finding out Braun's weak spot, if he had one. He found it all right, and as the writer anticipated, the German could not struggle on like his great rival when "licked to the world"—great runner as he is. Meredith's tractics at Stockholm were to stick to Sheppard, if he could and right well he succeeded, the benefit of such a pacemaker being worth a good second in 800 metres. Sheppard has beaten Braun several times in Glasgow, since the games, his final triumph being in a leval 440 yards race at the Queen's Park sports on Tuesday. The winner's time in the half mile on Saturday, was 1 min. 58 secs., and the "quarter on Tuesday, occupied 51 4-5 secs. The conditions on both days were unfavourable, a high wind making a big difference to the times.

A REAL CHAMPION.

We have a real champion in R. Hales of Ireland, in spite of the fact that he was just beaten in the one mile English championship by E. Owen of Manchester. Hales used bad judgment that day, but he showed his ability at Glasgow on Saturday and Tuesday. On the first day he carried off the open mile from the scratch mark in 4 min. 24 3-5 secs. going past his 50 rivals like a real champion. His other race was at two miles and he won easily from scratch in 9 mins. 29 4-5 secs. It must be remembered that the conditions were all against past time and there can be no doubt that the Bandon man stands right at the top of the tree.

FIELD ATHLETICS.

Thanks chiefly to the energy of a few enthusiasts who founded the Amateur Field, Events Association, we are making some progress in discus, Javelin and chammer throwing and other hitherto neglected field events. The discus throwing championship of the association named was decided at Sheen on Wednesday, when W. E. B. Henderson, the old Oxford University crack won with an effort of 127ft 5 1-2inchest. This shows improvement, and what can be done by taking up the game.

SWIMMING.

Pluck in an athlete always appeals to the public, and a word of praise to W. D. Donns, winner of the railway swimming championship a few days ago is in order. Nearing the winning post, he had an attack of cramp and when a boat went to his assistance, he declined help, but turned on his back and managed to get past the mark, a distance of about 50 yards from where he had the senzine.

One of the features of the spread of all round athletic sports in recent years is the manner public authorities have changed then attitude. Seventy years ago, the average employer or the military, naval and police officials, were by no means inclined to support sports. Matters have changed for the better, and the manner the military and police now encourage sports is very satisfactory. Our policemen are particularly proficient in swimming and life saving, and the way the swimming gala under the auspices of the City of London Police Athletic Association last Saturday, was supported, gives one satisfaction. Chief of the events was the quarter mile championship of the police force, in which P. C. Giles retained the honour of which he was the holder.

INTERNATIONAL LAWN TENNIS.

A feature of several recent tournaments has been the fine form by J. C. Park. He was exceptionally brilliant at the Scottish championship held at Bridge of Allan, where he won the singles, doubles and mixed doubles. His selection as a member of the British Isles team for the Davis cup matches gives satisfaction, and with C. P. Dixon, F. G. Low and A. E. Beamish to complete the team, we ought to make a fair showing. The present arrangement is for the team to sail by the Aberdeen line s. s. Themistocles on September 12th, and Melbourne should be reached about October 21st. After the international matches are over, the tram will go on tour, playing a series of matches at Melbourne Sydney, Adelaide, Brisbane and Perth. The boat will touch at the Cape going out, where no doubt, the men will be able to renew acquaintance with some of South Africa's lawn tennis players.

SCULLING.

Indications point to another important sculling match on the Thames before the autumn is far advanced. Barry says he is quite willing to meet Ed Durnan of Toronto, but the Englishman is tired of allowing expenses and says the expense clause will have to be abolished. There is sound reason in this, and it would be just as well if it became recognised generally that the expenses of a challenger was a matter concerning himself and his own supporters. Barry says anyone bar Arnst can have a match at once, but he does not want to meet the last named again this year. Arnst, by the way, is showing his ability as a pigeon shot at Boulogne, and he has picked up several minor prizes at the tournament there.

BOXING.

The winter season is likely to open with a match between Malt Wells and Field Welsh for the Lord Lonsdale light-weight championship belt. Many sportsmen desire to see the pair meet again and Welsh has considerable claims to be considered first. Anyway that is the opinion of the National Sporting Club officials who well remember the fine defence of Welsh, when Wells deprived him of the light weight championship at the club. Since then Welsh has kept his end up pretty well, whilst Wells has had an illness which certainly caused him to lose some of his speed and strength. Under the circumstance, another match appears to be quite in order and it will be awaited with great interest.

CRICKET.

English cricketers generally are really sorry that the South African players have failed to do themselves justice in the Triangular Tournament. It is admitted on all sides that the visitors are capable of better things than they have shown in this season's Tests against England and Australia. Though well beaten by England in the last of their tournament games, their extreme downfall was the result of the splendid work of two men—Hobbs and Barnes. The former's grand innings of 68 was the factor, which gave England, a winning lead on the first innings. The rest of the home men did in better against Faulkner than the South Africans against Barnes. The last named had a wicket to his liking and was almost unplayable, particularly in the second innings. Only A. P. Nourse, who is a Surrey man and therefore much at home at Kennington Oval, managed to play Barnes really well, his dogged innings of 42 being a fine performance. The other ten men only made 30 runs, of which Faulkner collected 10, no fewer than 21 extras being included in the total. Mr. G. Allsop, manager of the South African team, pays a high tribute to Barnes, who he declares can make the hall kick up in a remarkable way and is able to prevent batsmen playing their natural strokes. Mr. Allsop also considers that when Barnes has a wicket to his liking, batsmen cannot make runs, but are mainly concerned in defending their wickets. That is certainly what the South Africans tired to do, but some authorities consider they would have been more successful had they trusted more to luck and had a "go" at the bowling. It was instructing to see the South African players patting down the trut where Barnes pitched the ball. He made it rise abruptly from the turf, and with a break into the bargain, the batsmen were kept guessing, as instanced by his 8 wickets for 29 runs during the second innings of the visitors.

IN GENERAL.

A few old English athletes gave K. McArthur, the Marathon race winner, a complimentary dinner on the eve of his return to South Africa. The genial Irishman looked extremely well and exppressed himself as being delighted to meet such a gathering of prominent English athletes.

The gold international cup at the Ryde regatta was won by Heir Krupp von Bohlen and Halbach, whose Germanier beat the German Emperor's meteor by 15 mins.

Mrs. Alton of the South London Rifle Club put on a score of 101, out of a possible 105 at 200, 500 and 600 yards recently of wonderful shooting by a lady.

Three of the Foster family turned out for Worcestershire against the Australians "G. N." playing a fine innings of 68.

The Maple Leap, which will try to win the International motor-boat cup now held by America, is said to have developed a speed of 50 miles an hour during her trials in Southampton water.

Lancashire golfers quite outplayed the combined strength of Cumberland and Westmoreland in the intercounty matches at St. Annes, the home players winning all eleven matches contested.

The Hamsey Welter race at the Lewis meeting was noteworthy for the fact that father and son were in opposition, V. P. Misa being up on Pollen, whilst his son rode Courteous Lad.

It is pretty evident that Lomond will now be a strong fancy for the St. Leger, the manner Mr. Hulton's colt beat White Star, and other rivals in the St. James's Stakes having satisfied all the critics that he has returned to form in keeping with his earlier promise.

Rhodes open the batting for Yorkshire against Notts yesterday, and at the close of play was still undefeated with a total of 176 opposite his name.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. C. V. Mehta presiding.

Consideration was given to the application of Mr. R. P. Masani, Municipal Secretary, for privilege leave for two months and fifteen days.

The application was granted, and Mr. P. P. Vagh, Superintendent of Licenses, Bombay Municipality, was appointed to act as Municipal Secretary in Mr. Masani's absence.

THE Budget section of the Imperial Finance Department will move to Delhi early in November, where they will deal with six months' estimates which are to be sent to Delhi by 5th November.

THE PROBLEM OF MOROCCO.

THE WHOLE COUNTRY IN A TURMOIL.

Situation Causes Increased Anxiety.

REPORTS OF PRISONERS' RELEASE UNCONFIRMED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

The situation in Morocco gives cause for increasing anxiety. France has already 58,000 French troops in Morocco, of which 46,000 are in the western half, but the whole country from Fez to Marrakesh is in a turmoil. Further reinforcements are proceeding from Casablanca.

The native reports as to the release of the French prisoners have not been confirmed.

POLITICAL SITUATION.

The Split between Liberals and Labourites.

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

The breach between the Liberals and the Labour Party in Midlothian is widening. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, speaking at Edinburgh, urged the voters not to listen to the Liberal agents but to vote straight for Labour.

ADVANCE OF OIL FUEL.

Substantial Preparations at Portsmouth.

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

The Admiralty has ordered the construction of five oil reservoirs at Portsmouth, making a total of seventeen. It has also ordered the construction of a deep water quay to enable battleships to take in oil direct.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

Mr. Will Thorne's Panacea for Labour Unrest.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

Mr. Will Thorne, M. P., in his presidential address to-day, congratulated the Trades Union Congress on an increase of over a quarter of a million in membership.

He said the miners' strike had brought them nearer the nationalisation of mines.

He blamed the Government for defeating the dockers' strike and declared that unrest could only be stemmed by the removal of social inequalities.

He urged Labourites vehemently to oppose compulsory arbitration, and emphasised that Labour must have more representation in the House of Commons.

CANADA AND EMPIRE.

TORONTO, SEPT. 2.

The Australian High Commissioner, in a speech at the exhibition, dwelt on the subject of the Dominions and the Navy.

He said Canadians had made splendidly patriotic statements in London. The Empire was anxiously waiting for the post-script and hoping that Canada, with her great strength and prosperity, would do something permanent and immediate to relieve the strain of Empire.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

It is officially stated that Great Britain intends formally to demand the submission of the Panama Canal question to arbitration.

GREAT AMERICAN STORM.

PITTSBURG, SEPT. 3.

A storm has swept over Pennsylvania and Virginia, washing out railways and doing extensive damage to other property. Up to the present thirty-five persons are reported to have been killed.

THE KAISER.

BERLIN, SEPT. 3.

The Kaiser departed yesterday evening for Switzerland, where he will spend four days. His Majesty will witness the Swiss manœuvres. The "Sedan Day" celebrations concluded with a torchlight tattoo outside the castle. There were eight hundred musicians, while the spectators numbered many thousands. Their Majesties appeared on a balcony and received an ovation from the vast concourse.

GERMAN OFFICERS FETED.

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

The German cruiser "Hansa," which is visiting Queenstown, has been the object of unusual courtesies. The officers were invited to Dublin where they were the guests of the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen.

THE TURKISH EARTHQUAKE.

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

The Prince of Wales has given £50 for the relief of the victims of the Turkish earthquake.

SEDITION IN EGYPT.

CAIRO, SEPT. 3.

The Government has suppressed the Nationalist journal *El Lawa*, and four natives have been arrested in connection with the circulation of seditious posters.

SHIPPING DISASTER.

Fate of the Crew of the "Criccieth Castle".

A MISSING BOAT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

The British ship "Criccieth Castle", from Peru to Antwerp, has foundered off Cape Horn. A lifeboat containing eleven alive and six dead has reached the Falkland Islands. Another boat is missing.

THE ENGLISH WEATHER.

Shipping Disaster off the Hebrides.

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

A fishing boat has foundered in a gale off the Hebrides and ten fishermen have been drowned.

They leave sixty-one children.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

Partridge shooting has been hampered by the wet, which has destroyed many birds.

CHINA AND TIBET.

No Reply yet Received to the British Note.

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

Sir Francis Younghusband in a letter to the *Times*, says it is inhuman to let the present conditions in Tibet continue. We must tell the Chinese and Tibetans, that we recognise China's suzerainty, but never Chinese sovereignty. We must also be careful not to lose the goodwill of the Tibetans, which we gained in the expedition of 1904.

Reuter learns that Britain has not hitherto received any reply from China, with regard to Tibet.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DARJEELING, SEPT. 3.

The Chinese mission under Yang Feng, which is awaiting permission here to cross the border into Tibet, claims to have been accredited by Yuan Shi Kai to explain to the Dalai Lama, the revolution which has taken place in China, whereby constitutional government has been introduced. It is understood that the question of their credentials is being examined.

PAN-ISLAMISM.

Mahomedans and Foreign Policy.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

A special article published in the *Times* from "A correspondent in India" calls attention to what the writer regards as a serious danger, namely the revival of Pan-Islamism in India and elsewhere, due chiefly to the Turco-Italian war and our subservience to Russian policy in Persia, which has caused the worst possible impression even among the loyal inhabitants of India. The correspondent suggests that the Amir, intoxicated by flattery, may one day stand forth as the champion of Islam, and start a conflagration of an incalculable extent.

The *Times*, in a leading article, commenting on the above, says it is unable to endorse its correspondent's view with regard to the Amir. In any case the Pan-Islamic menace is not so formidable as depicted. It desires that the Mahomedans in India should have every consideration, but they cannot expect to dictate the whole of British foreign policy.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.

Acute Situation in England.

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

In view of the widespread agricultural distress resulting from the failure of the harvest in England, the *Standard* urges the appointment of an expert committee to formulate a scheme for repairing the damage. This paper suggests that the Government should advance money to needy farmers at easy rates to enable them to tide over the winter.

KING AND AVIATOR.

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

The aviator named Hucks, who is at present at Aberdeen, will fly to Balmoral to-day at the invitation of the King, and will land on the lawn of the castle.

THE MIDNAPORE CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 3.

A public meeting was held this afternoon at the Town Hall to consider what steps should be taken in view of the decisions of the Appellate Court in the Midnapore case, and to emphasise the necessity of the separation of the judicial and executive functions. The meeting was not very largely attended and the hall was not full.

Rai Yatindra Nath Chowdhury, zemindar of Taki, presided.

Four resolutions were adopted three of which were put from the chair.

The only resolution which was moved and seconded urged the separation of judicial and executive functions. The second resolution expressed disapprobation at the recent attacks made on Mr. Justice Fletcher in a section of the Anglo-Indian press, and the third eulogised the services rendered by Mr. K. B. Dutt as leading counsel in the Midnapore case on behalf of the plaintiff. The fourth resolution urged the formation of a committee to give effect to the resolutions.

POONA LADIES' CLUB.

Interesting Speech by Lady Clarke.

A SUCCESSFUL YEAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 3.

Lady Clarke in presiding this evening at the general meeting of the Ladies Club thus addressed those present:—

This is the first time I have had the pleasure of presiding at a meeting here, but my associations with this Club will always be a very pleasant memory and I am very sorry to think that this will be the last general meeting I can attend as we shall not be here for another Poona season.

I think the reports we have just heard shows the Club to be in a very satisfactory condition. The number of members has increased since last year and that they should amount to 269 shows how much the Club is appreciated and that it is fulfilling the important objects for which it was established.

The committee is to be congratulated on two new and important appointments, one being that of Lady Barrett who very kindly consented to become Vice-President. The kind and practical interest she invariably shows in anything she takes up is certain to be felt and I can see has already been felt in the Club. She will actively promote the welfare of any cause that is fortunate enough to obtain her support. The other post which is also very important is most ably filled by Mrs. Percival as Joint Secretary with Mrs. Jehangir. The great success of the concert got up by them a short time ago is a tribute to their powers of organization and shows how much can be done when trouble is taken and how help can be counted upon when a demand is made upon the local talent. We must all feel especially grateful to Mrs. Jehangir for giving up so much of her valuable time and thought to the finances of the Club which she supervises so cleverly. Her co-secretary of last year, Mrs. Dyson, told me how admirably she managed everything and already Mrs. Percival has spoken to me in high terms of her great business qualities.

Whenever I have had the pleasure of coming to the Club I have been very glad to see how well it is being patronized by the ladies of the different communities. The weekly gatherings under the auspices of Mrs. Prior are, I understand, much appreciated and our warm thanks are due for the great kindness and interest shown by her in giving an intellectual character to the Club meetings. I believe in the importance of games not only as a great aid to health, but also as a means of bringing people together in happy association. I am very pleased to see how well Indian ladies play tennis and badminton, but I trust that intellectual association with the many pleasures that it can give will also grow and prosper among you.

It is the high aim of this Ladies' Club to promote mutual understanding and to create lasting friendships among the members of the four communities of India, and I earnestly hope as the years pass on its influence will widely extend and that its members will realize the true mission of us, women, to spread love and harmony in the world wherever our lives may be passed. Give love and love to your heart will flow a strength in your inmost need. Have faith and a score of hearts will show their faith in your word and deed.

THE HINDU UNIVERSITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOTAH, SEPT. 3.

The Hindu University deputation consisting of Rai Bahadur Pandit Sukhdeoprasad, C. I. E. and the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, arrived here on Sunday afternoon and waited upon His Highness Maharao Sir Umed Singji Bahadur, G. C. S. I., last evening when His Highness was pleased to sanction a donation of one lakh of rupees to the Hindu University. The amount was paid this morning.

CALCUTTA OPIUM SALES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 3.

At the ninth Government opium sales to-day there was a slight decrease in prices. The same number of chests was offered as at the last sale the total proceeds being Rs.5,653,625, an average of Rs. 3,194 per chest, against Rs. 5,781,150, an average of Rs. 3,266-2-11. Of the certified opium 670 chests were offered and realised Rs.3,646,125 against Rs.3,748,550 at the last sale, the average prices per chest being Rs. 5,441 and Rs. 5,594 respectively, a decrease of Rs. 63 per chest. For 1,100 chests of uncertified opium. Rs. 20,07,500 were paid against Rs. 20,32,600 last month, the average prices being Rs. 1,825 and Rs.1,847, a decrease of Rs. 22 per chest.

AN ALLIGATOR HUNT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 3.

A huge alligator 17 feet long, with a girth of 6 feet 8 inches at the thickest part of the body, was shot to-day by Col Sergt. Instructor Holdsworth of the Volunteers on the river bank opposite the Eden Gardens. Information was given to the police that an alligator was there and Sergt, Holdsworth went down at their request and killed it. One shot from a service rifle was sufficient, the bullet entering the soft flesh behind the eye. The carcase was sent to the Museum and is to be preserved.

KARACHI MARKET REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPT. 3.

To-day being a holiday all commercial offices are closed, exports are quiet, whilst imports have received a cold douche to the falling away in the price of raw cotton. The enquiry for forward tonnage is continuous and homeward freights are expected to remain very steady during the autumn.

THE Currency Reserve returns for the week ending 31st August show a total of 68.16 crores and also confirm the recent report of purchase of silver by Government. Bullion which reached India last week and which is on high seas will produce 3 1-2 crores of upees. An increase of 19 lakhs in the rupee portion of the Currency Reserve is also shown.

"AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA."

Edtior and Printer Apologise in Court.

CONTEMPT PROCEEDINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 3.

At the Calcutta High Court to-day Justices Carnduff and Imam disposed of the rule issued at the instance of the Government of Bihar and Orissa calling on Messrs. Motilal Ghosh and Tarit Kanti Biswas, editor and printer respectively of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, to show cause why they should not be committed to prison or otherwise dealt with according to law for publishing an alleged contempt in an article in its issue of the 10th August last. Both the editor and the printer offered unqualified apologies in court. The apologies were accepted and the rule made absolute.

Mr. Justice Imam agreed with Mr. Justice Carnduff, but will deliver a separate judgment later on.

MYSORE EDWARD MEMORIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 3.

A meeting of the subscribers to the local King Edward Memorial Fund was held yesterday at which Sir Hugh Daly, as president of the Committee, announced that the fund of Rs. 10,000 received from the Maharajah of Mysore now amounted to about Rs. 25,000 which was the approximate amount spent on Victoria statue. At the request of the Committee he had been in correspondence with Sir James Dunlop Smith about a statue of the late King, and was now in a position to say that a marble one 8 feet high (pedestal being locally made), would cost 1,200 guineas, the sculptor recommended being Mr. Leonard Jennings, who was once Consulting Sculptor to the Government of India, and was now a successful Royal Academy exhibitor. Sir James had kindly offered to supervise the work.

Mr. Anand Rao, Dewan of Mysore, in seconding the proposal that the offer be accepted, remarked that the meeting could do so in perfect confidence that the statue would be an ornament to the city. The motion was unanimously adopted. Sir Hugh was authorized to cable their decision so that the statue may be finished in one year.

RANGOON DEFAMATION CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 3.

The defamation case, R. Addy, broker, versus Rev. R. H Madden, Pastor, English Baptist Church, came up before the District Magistrate to-day. Mr. McDonald, advocate for the complainant, said his main witness was Mr. Hardless, the Government Expert in handwriting, and he asked the court to issue a commission on interrogatories to Calcutta for his examination.

Mr. De Glanville, on behalf of the accused, strongly objected submitting that if Mr. Hardless was the prosecution's material witness he should be summoned to attend the court here. The court thought Mr, Hardless had attended the Rangoon court in previous cases and it would be difficult for his Worship to estimate his evidence if taken on commission. He would write and ask Mr. Hardless the day convenient for his attendance. In the meantime September 18th has been fixed for the counsel to arrange the date for the hearing of the case.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

(By Major-General G. F. Gorringe, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Commanding Bombay Brigade.)
Bombay, Monday, 2nd September.

ADMINISTRATION ORDERS.

Duties.—Captain P. E. Besant, 1st Bn., The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, is struck off the Field Officer's duty roster with effect from 1st September.

Furlough and Leave.—On the recommendation of a Medical Board, the undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Simla, when considered fit to travel in anticipation of the leave which will be hereafter granted him by the General Officer Commanding, 6th (Poona) Division :—Lieutenant C. C. Bamber, 1st Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

Appointments.—Captain C. M. Rigby, R.A.M.C., having reported his arrival from the 5th (Mhow) Division, is appointed Embarkation Medical Officer, Bombay, from the 29th August.

Volunteers—Furlough and Leave.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. P. Pigott, C.I.E., V.D., Commanding 1st Bn., B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted one month's leave from 1st October, 1912, inclusive.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Veterinary Profession.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Medical services have their organs in Europe and in India, which jealously watch over the interests and reputation of the faculty. It is hardly possible for a quack or an impostor to pose for any length of time as an M. D. or a F. R. C. Ph., or a F. R. C. S., for he would be challenged to establish his right to practise under either of these guises. The Veterinary Profession is not so protected and seemingly officers who hold positions in the Army in the A. V. C. and C. V. D. services and other members of R. C. V. S. are helpless to take action against any one who sets out to practise as a Veterinary Surgeon and boldly attaches the mystic letters V. S. to his name. There are instances now in India of persons posing as Veterinary Surgeons, of the American Army, or of the Australian forces, who are only stud-grooms or farriers or Veterinary Hospital Assistants, or merely common adventurers or impostors. In connection with this subject, may I ask which are the Colleges or Institutions in America, Australia or South Africa that are affiliated to the London College of Veterinary Surgeons? In the interests of the profession the officers of the A. V. C. and C. V. D. and fellows of the R. C. V. S. should take action if only to prevent the belittling of their profession. I know of one case where a man one day poses as a V. S. of the American Army and the next as a Captain and V. S. of the Commonwealth Forces. Is there any recognized degree in the Veterinary Profession for horse dentistry?

AN ONLOOKER.

SPORTING NEWS.

SLOW CRICKET ON MARINE LINES GROUND.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Poona Gymkkana.

EXCELLENT POSITION OF THE VISITORS.

When stumps were drawn in the game between the local and the Poona Gymkhanas yesterday, it had to be confessed that the cricket had been dull if not actually depressing. The heat was sweltering, and though some of the Bombay batsmen forced the game, the innings of the local team, after Saunderson had been dismissed, was far from bright.

The wicket was never fast, but the bowling of the visitors, with the exception of Grieg's, was without sting. Gore-Brown, with his inclination to swerve, occasionally worried the batsmen, but the bulk of the wickets fell to Greig and in view of all the chances that were missed it would be unfair to accept the figures given in his analysis as a true gauge of his work. Up to the luncheon interval he had no wickets to its credit—for which fact Bombay thanked his fielders—but after the interval with an alert and vastly improved field, Greig played havoc among the batsman, taking six wickets for a comparatively small number of runs.

Four Bombay men made scores of over 30, Saunderson leading the way with 73. He played very vigorously, but should have been out long before he reached 50. Powell was also lucky; so was Yates who was missed (a difficult chance) just under the screen before he had scored at all. With about an hour's play Poona did well, Greig knocked up 60, giving one hot chance, and with Arnold carried out play, leaving the game in prospect of being drawn this afternoon.

It may be worth mentioning that on the Marine Lines ground the outfield is all against run-getting. Yesterday the ball travelled with difficulty, even when driven hard, and it was not rare to see it stop very suddenly a few feet on the wrong side of the boundary line.

THE PLAY.

Bombay Gymkhana's First Innings.

Bombay won the toss and batted first, Powell and Halliley going first to the wickets at 12-20. Greig bowled from the southern end, Powell getting anicely hit boundary off his fourth ball. Holman bowled from the other end, and after both batsmen had scored some singles Powell sent ten up hitting the last ball in Greig's second over for three. With the addition of a single, Halliley was clean-bowled by a "full pitch" by Holman. Saunderson joined Powell and cut squarely the second ball he received for two, and in the next over Powell drove Greig finely to the southern boundary. The same batsman got 20 to the telegraph by a hard-hit three off Holman, Saunderson getting the same bowler to the leg boundary next ball. Powell was all but caught off the first delivery in Greig's next over in which Saunderson sent 30 to the telegraph. At 34 Powell (then having made 21) was missed at the wicket—a very difficult chance—off Greig. Forty was signalled after thirty-five minutes' play, and at 49 Gore-Brown relieved Holman at the northern end. Saunderson got his third delivery to leg for three sending 50 to the board. At 56 Powell was again missed—this time badly—by Perkins, and a ball later Saunderson was given a life by Arnold, both off Greig's bowling. Sixty was signalled in that over. At 63 Rosher went on at the southern end relieving Greig and sent down the first maiden over in the game.

Rain came down at this stage, but not sufficiently to stop play. At the same time it scarcely improved the wicket which hitherto had been working on the slow side and did not favour run-getting. Unfortunately, the Poona men were not conspicuous in the fielding department and, practically, threw away all the advantage they should have gained from the condition of the ground.

It was Rosher who eventually accounted for the separation of the batsmen, getting Powell caught by Thwaytes almost on the boundary when the score was 69. Powell had made 31 and he reached his score by fairly vigorous hitting. Reid filled the vacancy, his partner welcoming him by hitting Gore-Brown beautifully to the leg boundary, seventy being signalled. After an hour's play 75 was reached. Saunderson got Rosher nicely to leg and after a single had been made off the same bowler Reid opened his account by hitting him smartly to leg for 4, sending 80 on to the board. In Gore-Brown's next over Saunderson went in for some clean hard hitting, and in the next received from Rosher passed his half-century and causing 90 to be signalled. Reid sent the century up after eighty minutes' play and at this score Greig went on vice Rosher, Saunderson getting the first ball to the boundary and the second for three. Reid got a single and next ball Saunderson was badly missed by Mockler under the trees when he had made 60. Holman displaced Gore-Brown, and was at once badly punished by Saunderson, 110 going up. At 119 the visitors had a stroke of luck in securing Saunderson's wicket: he was run out, after a smart throw in by Greig, in making a second run from an overthrow. He had made 73 in a well and hard hit innings in which, however, he had a fall measure of luck. His total included one 6 and seven 4's.

Yates joined Reid and after the latter had put up 120 the new-comer was missed under the screen by Thwaytes—once more off Greig who was experiencing the worst of luck in the matter of missed catches. The mistake gave Yates his first score (4) and he got a second boundary in Greig's next over, shortly after which 130 was signalled; and after Reid had scored a two and a single Yates sent up 140 and the adjournment for tiffin was made soon afterwards.

Greig bowled to Reid on resuming at 3-10 and 150 went up. In Holman's next over Yates hit him twice for four and Reid getting Greig to the boundary sent 160 to the board, but at 167 Reid was out, caught by Davis at extra cover off Greig. Coombs succeeded to the vacancy and narrowly missed being caught at short leg off the third ball he received from Greig and Yates got a two and a four in the same over sending 170 to the telegraph, at which point Gore-Brown relieved Holman. At 184 Yates was caught at square leg by Sarson off Greig having made 40 which included six 4's. Bunbury joined Coombs and soon afterwards 190 went up from a fine drive by Coombs off Greig, and he also cut the same bowler for two in the same over. From the last ball of the over, however, when the score was at 192 he was finely held at mid-off by Mockler. Marrs was next in and it was he who sent the 200 up by a fine hit off Gore-Brown. At 212 Bunbury was out to a wonderful one-handed catch by Rosher off Greig and Wagstaff partnered Marrs, but did not last long being caught at 214 by Gore-Brown off Greig without scoring. Harlbatt was next to go in, but his life was even shorter, being caught and bowled by the same bowler the first ball he received. Rennick was last to go to the wickets. After two runs had been added the new man was missed by Thwaytes, off Greig, but in Gora-Brown's next over the innings was closed by Arnold who caught Marrs very smartly, the score being 218.

In just under an hour after luncheon the Bombay Gymkhana lost seven wickets for 69 runs of which Greig accounted for six.

THE POONA INNINGS.

The Poona Gymkhana innings began at 4-25, Greig and Arnold being first to go in, Rennick bowling to the latter from the northern end. The first over cost eight runs, Greig helping himself to to most of them: Marrs bowled from the other end. The batting was cautious the runs coming mostly in singles and principally from Greig. Twenty was signalled after about 28 minutes' play and at 5 o'clock play was stopped by rain, the game being resumed at 5-15. In Marrs's first over a couple of 2's by Greig sent 30 to the telegraph and some sharp hitting by both men saw another quick change on the board. At 43 Yates relieved Marrs at the southern end, Greig cutting him immediately for three, and in Marrs' next over Greig with a four sent the score to 50, also cutting the next ball to the boundary. Some time elapsed before Arnold sent 60 up all the runs coming from singles, and in the next over from Marrs Greig with a fine drive for three reached his 50 in 70 minutes' batting. Hitting Yates for two he sent 70 to the telegraph and immediately afterwards drove the same bowler for three.

At 77 Powell relieved Yates, but just on 6 o'clock Greig sent 20 to the board, Arnold adding two runs more before stumps were drawn for the day.

Scores:—

BOMBAY.

1st Innings.

S N Powell, c Tawaytes, b Rosher	...	31
W S Halliley, b Holman	...	4
P M D Saunderson, run out	...	73
E C Reid, c Davis, b Greig	...	32
Capt Yates, c Sarson, b Greig	...	40
E E Coombs, c Mockler, b Greig	...	10
E T Bunbury, c Rosher, b Greig	...	9
R Marrs, c Arnold, b Gore-Brown	...	15
Capt Wagstaff, c Gore-Brown, b Greig	...	0
D G Hurlbatt, c and b Greig	...	0
C M Rennick, not out	...	2
Extras	...	2
Total	...	218

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Greig	22	1	100	6
Holman	12	1	54	1
Gore-Brown	18	1	38	1
Rosher	4	1	24	1

POONA.

1st Innings.

Major J G Greig, not out	...	60
Col A S Arnold, not out	...	22
Capt Davis		
Col Rosher		
Capt E V Sarson		
F G Mockler		To bat.
E A R Gore-Brown		
H D Thwaytes		
Col Perkins		
W C Holman		
Capt Nelson		
Extras	...	0
Total	...	82

ELPHINSTONE CLUB vs. ALIGARH TEAM.

Before a crowd of Indian spectators yesterday the Elphinstone Club drew with the Aligarh team. The visitors showed great spirit and pluck. The Elphinstonians won the toss and made 218 for 4 wickets, to which the Aligarh team, for nine wickets, was only able to score 94. The batting of Kapadia, for the Elphinstonians, was excellent. He hit sixteen fours. Salamudin, of All India fame, was the only player who did something for the Aligarh team. Other scores for the Elphinstonians, besides Kapadia's 129, were Elchidana's 34 and Dr. Gimi's 13. The following were the scores :—

ELPHINSTONE CLUB.

1st Innings.

D. K. Kapadia, not out	...	129
J. H. Elchidana, l b w b Masluddin	...	34
Dr. H. D. Gimi, c Hamidulla, b Salamuddin	...	13
B. S. Bhappoo, c Pir Mahomed, b Salamuddin	...	6
B. E. Mody, run out	...	5
J. H. Kentinwalla, not out	...	1
Extras	...	30
Total	...	218

ALIGARH TEAM.

1st Innings.

Saharup Rehman, run out	...	1
Said Mahomed Khan, c Bhappoo, b Madon		10
Zanul Abad, c Kentinwalla, b Bhappoo	...	17
K. M. Atiram, c Kentinwalla, b Morinas	...	18
Salamuddin, st Bhappoo	...	32
A. Waheed Khan, b Madon	...	4
Iqubalali Shah, b Madon	...	2
Sarfraz Khan, l b w b Madon	...	1
Prince Hamidulla Khan, c Elchidana, b Bhappoo	...	0
Peer Mahomed, not out	...	0
Masluddin, not out	...	0
Extras	...	9
Total	...	94

INTER-COLLEGE CRICKET.

ST. XAVIER'S vs. DECCAN COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 3.

St. Xavier's College, Bombay, to-day ran up a score of 259 in their 1st innings of the final for the Inter-College match for the Northcote Shield. The Deccan College have so far lost eight wickets for 56 runs. Scores :—

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

1st Innings.

Driver, not out	...	138
Desai, c Veerjee, b Despande	...	15
Wadia, b Despande	...	0
Kapadia, b Despande	...	0
Parekh, b Cummings	...	14
Pavri, b Cummings	...	4
Dongre, b Desai	...	12
Gandhi, b Despande	...	10
Cursana, c Cummings, b Despande	...	37
Wasurtear, b Cummings	...	1
Daruwala, b Desanade	...	8
Extras	...	19
Total	...	259

DECCAN COLLEGE.

1st Innings.

Redkar, b Driver	...	11
Pardeshi, l b w Desai	...	3
Reuben, l b w Desai	...	19
Driver batting	...	17
Veerjee, b Desai	...	4
Desai, b Desai	...	0
Despanade, b Driver	...	0
Cummings, b Driver	...	0
Bhide, b Driver	...	0
Vargikar and Telegu to bat	...	
Extras	...	2
Total	...	56

BOMBAY RUGBY CUP.

Defeat of the Local Gymkhana by Madras.

MADRAS (6): BOMBAY (3)

The local tournament for the Rugby Cup began on the Oval yesterday when the Madras Gymkhana defeated Bombay Gymkhana by six points (two tries) to three (one try).

In the first half the visitors had much the best of the game and should have scored more heavily. The homesters, however, defended well. The Madras points were all put on in the first half, the second try being taken over the line by Knox, formerly of Bombay, close to the end of the first period.

In the second half the local team were all over the visitors. The ball rarely travelled over the half-way line from the Madras twenty-five, but play was ragged in the extreme, and with the exception of a few attempts at real three-quarter work, confined to the forwards. Bombay made plenty of openings, but when it was thought a score was inevitable almost invariably did the wrong thing. Oaslow and Walker both attempted frequently to get through, but they received little support. The Bombay try was obtained about ten minutes from time, a player getting over the line in a very favourable position after a line out. But the place kick was charged down and the margin not being further reduced Madras won by two tries (six points) to one try (three points).

The losers were slow, and some of the team showed curious inability to tackle low. Madras put up a great defence in the second half tackling vigorously and with deadly certainty: for this reason alone they deserved to retain the advantage they had gained in the first half.

The teams were :—

MADRAS GYMKHANA :—Back, Wright; three quarters, Boyson, Morgan, Henderson and Black; wood; half-backs, Smith and Knox; forwards, Moir, Goffer, Alexander, Chudleigh, Charles, Creek and Simpson.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—Back, May; three-quarters, Onslow, Walker, Hamilton and Barstow; halves, Kilby and Marsh; forwards, McMillan, (capt.) Kemp, Dougall, Scott, Brady, Inder, Rieu and Geddis.

This evening's match will be between the West Riding (Duke of Wellington,) Regiment and the Royal Irish Rifles.

FOOTBALL.

Poona Divisional Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 3.

In the second game of the Divisional football tournament the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, who first tied with the Norfolks and then lost by a narrow margin in the replay in the Harris Football Tournament, which concluded last week, met again this evening. The Lancashires had made several changes in their team and to-day completely outplayed their opponents, scoring 2 goals in the first and one in the second half, against which the Norfolks were able to show nothing.

DURAND FOOTBALL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 3.

In connection with the entries for the Durand Football Tournament, the 13th Hussars from Meerut, the 4th King's Royal Rifles from Murree, and the May Moths Club from Simla, have now also entered making eighteen entries in all.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

The Eastern Avenue Scheme.

A meeting of the trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon. Mr. R. J. Kent presiding.

The Board appointed Mr. J. T. Barge as Assistant Land Manager on a monthly salary of Rs. 600 rising to Rs. 800.

The Board next considered the letter from the Engineer, regarding the widening of Parel road from Sandhurst road to Lalbag.

The chairman explained the plans on the screen pointing out the principal proposals. It was, he said, simply following the Parel road, which was, according to the scheme, to be widened on one side or the other, or both sides. Attempts had been made, Mr. Kent remarked, to fix the alignment of the new road, so as not to interfere with mosques or temples.

Further consideration was deferred.

INDIANS IN EUROPE AND JAPAN

A Press Note issued yesterday says:—

The Secretary of State for India has brought to the notice of the Government of India that it not infrequently happens that natives of India, students or others, who have proceeded to England, desire to obtain passports to enable them to travel to foreign countries in which the possession of a passport is necessary or desirable, and that difficulty often arises from want of evidence to show that the applicant is a British subject and therefore entitled to a passport. Appeals for assistance are also frequently addressed to His Lordship by destitute Indians who desire to return to their country and by students who, owing to embarrassed circumstances, are unable to complete their course of education.

2. The Government of India have also received intimation from the British Legation at Tokyo that orders have been issued by the Educational Department of the Japanese Government to the effect that applications on the part of foreign students for admission to schools in Japan must be made through the Diplomatic or Consular Representatives of their country in Japan. It has been suggested to the Government of India that it would be a great convenience to His Majesty's Legation at Tokyo, if Indian students, who desire to prosecute their studies in Japan, were provided with recommendations from a recognised authority in India, as it is undesirable that applications should be made to the Japanese Educational Department without some guarantee as to the character and antecedents of the persons on whose behalf such applications are made.

The Governor General in Council accordingly desires to make it known that Indian students and others visiting England and Indian students proceeding to Japan for their education should provide themselves, before their departure from India, with an authoritative certificate of identity signed by the head of the district (in a Presidency Town, the Commissioner of Police) in the case of residents of British India and by the Political Officer in that of residents of Native States. For a student proceeding to England the certificate should be signed by the head of his last school or college and countersigned by the District Officer (in a Presidency Town, the Commissioner of Police) or Political Officer, as the case may be.

It is believed also that the grant of such certificates of identity would be of use to Indian gentlemen proceeding to America for the purpose of study or otherwise, and with the approval of the Secretary of State, the Governor General in Council desires to recommend such Indian gentlemen to obtain, before their departure from India, an authoritative certificate of identity signed by the officers mentioned above.

REFORMED BURGLAR.

Rather than yield to the extortions of blackmailers William Burke, a prominent reform councillor of Philadelphia, has resigned his seat, confessing that years ago he was a common thief and burglar. Burke was elected to the municipal council last autumn on the reform programme headed by Mayor Blankenberg. Shortly after his election a criminal who was a fellow-convict with him in Massachusetts State prison recognised him. Driven to desperation, Burke acknowledged his previous conviction at Boston. He says that he started life as a street waif in East Side, New York, became a member of a band who devoted their taents to safe-rifling. Afterwards he became a member of the class whose speciality is snatching woman's handbags. He had a long career of crime and burglary in Chicago, Kansas City and San Francisco, but says that after his release from prison he became honest. Settling in Philadelphia under an assumed name, he married, grew prosperous as proprietor of cigar shops, and took an increasing interest in politics.

CHAR-A-BANC ACCIDENT.

Twenty-three persons were injured—one very seriously—in an accident to a motor charabanc at Dalserf, Lanarkshire, on Aug. 11. The brake runs every Sunday from Hamilton to country districts, and it left on the 11th with a full complement of passengers—men, women and children. The accident is stated to have been caused by the breaking of one of the driving chains, which occurred when the vehicle was proceeding up a steep incline about five miles on its journey. The brakes were at once applied, but failed to hold the heavy car, which began to run down hill at an ever-increasing speed. The car crashed into the hedge at the roadside, and, plunging through it, rolled down an embankment. It struck an old oak tree, and was cut in two, the upper portion, including the canvas awning and the entire seating accommodation, being thrown down into a stream at the foot of the hill, some twenty feet below the highway. The passengers were hurled in all directions, while the driver was pinned between his car and the trunk of the tree. Three children who were on the brake escaped frightened but unhurt, although practically all the other passengers were injured.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

Criminal Sessions.

Mr. Justice Davar again presided at the Criminal Sessions yesterday.

Kuverji Madan, the second accused in the cotton fraud case, was placed before his lordship.

The Advocate-General intimated that under the powers invested in him by Section 333 of the Criminal Procedure Code, he was not going to proceed with the further charges brought against this accused.

His lordship said, the Advocate-General having informed the Court that he did not wish further to prosecute Kuverji Madan, the second accused, on the charges on which he was not been tried, all further proceedings against him would be stayed, and he would be discharged, and the Court directed that such discharge would amount to acquittal.

Mr. Davar, who appeared for the accused, then applied to the Court for an order for the return of the title deeds for Rs. 80,000, and the discharge of Mr. Smith, who was surety for the accused.

The Court passed an order in the terms prayed for.

At this stage Mr. Velinker put in his appearance on behalf of the ten complainants, other than the three on whose complaint the first accused was convicted, and prayed for an order that the 582 bales of cotton belonging to the complainants, which were put in as exhibits in the case, and held by the Mercantile Bank should be handed over to the respective owners of the same. The order of Mr. Justice Beaman was that the bales should be returned to the place they originally came from.

Mr. Jardine, who appeared for the Mercantile Bank, asked that notice might be given to the Bank of this application.

His lordship ordered a notice to be given to the Bank, and directed the application to be renewed on Thursday.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER.

Before Mr. Justice Macleod, a mother and her daughter appeared as plaintiff and defendant. The mother was Eliza Watson, a widow and a European, residing at Staunton Road, Poona, and the daughter, Florence Mary Watson, also residing at Poona.

Mr. L. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the widow and Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Co. appeared for the daughter.

The plaintiff prayed for a declaration that the bungalow, cottage godown, out houses and stables, at No. 37 Kahun Road, Poona, belonged to her, and that the deed executed by her on the 25th March, 1909, in favour of her daughter, was null and void, and that the defendant might be ordered to deliver up the same to be cancelled. Further she prayed for a declaration that the bonds, securities and papers at present deposited with Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, in the name of the defendant belonged to the plaintiff and that Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son might be ordered to deliver up the same to the plaintiff. She also prayed that it might be ascertained what sums of money belonging to her had been drawn by her daughter from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son by way of interest or otherwise.

The plaintiff stated that she was a widow with no knowledge of business affairs. Her daughter resided with her. The properties in question had been left to the plaintiff by her late father. Her daughter with the object of depriving her of her property induced her to invest her savings in Port Trust bonds in the joint names of the plaintiff and the defendant. The mother further charged her daughter with having persuaded her to let her manage all her affairs with the intention of depriving her of her property. The plaintiff was taken to the office of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, by the defendant and a friend of the defendant and was induced to sign certain papers which the she did, not understanding purport thereof, entirely relying on the representation made by the defendant.

The defendant then went to Europe with a view to studying music, and the plaintiff agreed to her drawing the interest on all the Port Trust bonds and securities deposited at Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son for her maintenance.

The defendant denied that she in any way intended wrongfully or fraudulently to possess herself of any alleged property of the plaintiff, or in any way persuaded her to let her manage her mother affairs with the intention of depraving her mother of the property. She admitted that five Port Trust bonds of the face value of Rs. 1,000 each stood in their joint names, while all the other bonds were purchased by the defendant alone out of her own moneys. She stated that she had always earned sufficient to maintain herself and did not stand in need of any assistance from her mother.

The defendant stated that her mother had out of her own free will and accord by a deed of gift, dated the 25th of March, 1909, transferred the bungalow to her. This had been done with the object of safeguarding her mother's rights against the claims of the plaintiff's son-in-law. The defendant contended that it was not now open to her mother to cancel, or retract or in any way nullify the deed of gift of the 25th March, 1909, and other gifts made to her of her own free will and accord.

After evidence was recorded, the parties intimated that they had arrived at a settlement.

His lordship then passed a consent decree by which all the bonds standing in the name of the defendant alone were declared to belong to her absolutely. The bonds standing in the joint names of the parties were to be settled on the daughter by a deed, the mother retaining only a life interest in the same. After her death they were to become the absolute property of her daughter. The bungalow at Poona also to be the absolute property of the daughter after her mother's death, who was to have a life interest in the same.

The plaintiff withdrew unreservedly all the allegations made by her in the plaint.

Each party to pay her own costs.

SHORT CAUSES.

Mr. Justice Beaman, yesterday disposed of the following short causes:

Mr. Bhandarkar, appeared on behalf of Gangabai, widow of Sadashiv Bapu Sinde, and prayed for a decree against Balubhai Ramrao Kothare for Rs. 7,275. The plaintiff stated that her late husband had lent this money to the defendant on a promissory note at six per cent interest.

His lordship passed a decree for the amount claimed with interest and costs.

His lordship further disposed of a suit filed by Bechardas Maneckchand, against Harmukhrai Harmanbakash, in which a sum of Rs. 3,425 was claimed as damages.

Mr. R. Wadia appeared for the plaintiff, and stated that the defendant had agreed to purchase certain amount of cotton from the plaintiff. The defendant having failed to take delivery of the cotton, they were sold at a loss. The amount claimed represented the loss sustained by the plaintiff. A decree in the terms of the prayer was passed.

The next case was that of Captain Herbert Evans Charles Bayley Nepean, who was sued at the instance of Messrs. King King and Co.

Mr. Snortt, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant was not represented.

The claim was for Rs. 2,385-15-9 balance due in respect of current account.

Mr. Short stated that the defendant had passed an acknowledgment of his indebtedness for the above amount on the 9th of August, 1910, and had deposited a policy for Rs. 2,000 with the Company. The plaintiff's further prayed for a declaration that the policy was held by them as a collateral security for the amount due, and that they be allowed to add to the judgment debt any premium they may have to pay in future in connection with the policy.

The interest charged in this case was ten per cent. Mr. Justice Beaman enquired if that was the usual interest charged by the Company, and was told that that was the usual rate of interest.

His lordship passed a decree for Rs. 2,385-15-9 with interest at ten per cent. up to 1st July, 1912, and interest at six per cent. till judgment, and costs.

The question of declaration prayed for in regard to the policy, was postponed to enable the plaintiffs to produce further evidence on the subject of assignment of that policy by the defendant to the Company.

Mr. Alexander T. Agabeg and another were sued by the Indian Specie Bank for a sum of Rs. 8,000.

Mr. Munsiff appeared for the Bank, and stated that the amount was advanced to the defendants on six different promissory notes and the advances were made on different occasions.

The defendants had failed to pay the debt, although called upon to do so.

The Court passed a decree for the amount claimed with interest and costs.

POLICE COURTS.

The Thorpe Case.

The further hearing of the case in which Mrs. Smith alias Mrs. Thorpe was charged by Inspector Morris of the C. I. D. with cheating Mr. J. Radesco, manager of the Taj Mahal Hotel, in respect of Rs. 653, and Mr. F. De Weer, manager of the Indian Motor Taxi Cab Company in respect of Rs. 202, was continued yesterday before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate. Mr. O. A. Harker, Deputy Commissioner of Police, and Superintendent Sullivan, of the Criminal investigation Department, conducted the prosecution. The court-room was crowded, the European element being much in evidence.

Mrs. Thorpe was asked to continue her arguments for the defence, and in doing so she began by complimenting the Press on the very elaborate notice of her trial that appeared. She was stopped by the court as what she was saying was not relevant. Mrs. Thorpe then continued to describe her arrival in Bombay, her arrest and visit to the Commissioner of Police. She said that on arrival in Bombay Inspector Jeffries, whom she described as a very handsome and good looking gentleman, went to the station and asked her and Curran Sharpe, who was with her, to go to the Commissioner of Police. As the latter wanted to, Inspector Jeffries, she said, stated that he had the personal authority of the Commissioner to bring her, but she insisted on having "something more" and she and Sharpe went with the Inspector as the latter said that he would use force if she refused to go with him. At the Commissioner's office she found Mr. Morris, and as she had not seen Mr. Edwardes before she went up to Mr. Morris and asked him whether she had the pleasure of speaking to the Commissioner of Police, to which he replied that he was Inspector Morris.

They had some talk with Mr. Morris, in the course of which Mr. Morris told them that they would see the Commissioner, if it suited him and not if it suited them. Mr. Morris asked then Sharpe whether he was related to Mrs. Thorpe, and he replied that he was her cousin.

Mrs. Thorpe then stated that she had to refuse to answer Mr. Morris, as the latter used insulting language to her. She was then admitted to see the Commissioner of Police. The Commissioner asked her why she was having all this trouble, and she replied that was what she wanted to know. She told the Commissioner that the matter was purely a civil matter and there was no reason why criminal proceedings should be instituted against her. The Commissioner replied that the Taj Mahal did not think so. Mr. Harker, who, she said, was behind the screen all the while, said that they had received a complaint. Mr. Edwardes then said that if she paid the hotel bill that would mean an answer to the charge and she replied that she had been brought down on a charge of cheating and she would put the police and the Taj Mahal people to the painful necessity of proving it.

Mrs. Thorpe further stated that Mr. Edwardes did not answer her question whether the Taj people had stated in their complaint that they had held her property as security.

She was then taken to the office of Inspector Morris, where she said she was asked to sign a paper, on which something was written. She refused to do so as she would not do it without reading it. The Inspector said that he would put her under arrest, and she asked him to do it if he dared. She was allowed, after going through the papers, on day's bail.

She here stated that Mr. Morris asked a series of unnecessary questions regarding her parentage, which she refused to answer telling him that he was not her father confessor. He then said that he would be for four or five days. She then went to Apollo Hotel, where she owed no money, and where she had lived at the time when she practised in Bombay. From there she telephoned to Mr. Craigie at the Byculla Club. She and Sharpe saw him and related the whole case. Mr. Craigie asked her why she was asked to go to the Commissioner of Police and as he thought that some injustice had been done Mr. Craigie promised to go to the Commissioner next morning, and he went and had a long conversation, the purport of which she did not know.

Continuing Mrs. Thorpe narrated the attempt of the police to make Sharpe give evidence for the prosecution.

She said that Mr. Harker and other police officers threatened Sharpe if he refused to give evidence against her. Mr. Harker said to Sharpe that they knew that Sharpe and Mrs. Thorpe went to the Apollo Hotel as Mr. and Mrs. Sharpe, that he could be sent to the Government Workhouse and that they had known and that he had referred to the Rangoon Bank. Regarding her title to the degree of M. B. she challenged Mr. Morris or any others to prove that she was not. Mr. Morris might produce many books, Army Lists etc. but he could not prove that she was not an M. B. Her box contained, she said, letters from Mr. Justice McLeod, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. Stanley of the Colaba Railway station, leading Doctors of Harley St. and many others and they also contained medals and a will. The clothing in the bag she left at the Taj, she said, contained enough to cover the bill she owed. She said that Mr. Sullivan had stated that she was not entitled to the medals. Regarding that statement of Mr. Sullivan she said Mr. Sullivan might have the privilege of knowing the Temple Bar, Mongini's Bar, Cornaglia's Bar and Taj Mahal Bar, but he could not have any knowledge about those medals, which were granted to every man and woman, by King Edward, who served him. Arguing Mr. De Weer's evidence she said that there was no case against regarding the cheating of the Indian Taxicab Company and it was only on her arrival in Bombay that the charge was brought against her. Mr. De Weer had stated in his evidence that he made no complaint to the police and only said that he had complained to the magistrate when Mr. Sullivan hinted it. Coming to the evidence of her husband, Smith, she said that was at issue of falsehoods. He was known in the Army and Railway as Thompson. The statement that she lived at the Foundling Home, Mazagaon, was an absolute untruth. She had a friend there who was dying and only to help her she went there. She handed over the cheque she received from Mr. Justice McLeod to help that lady to go home. The reason why she kept silence when Smith was put in the witness box was that she knew why he gave evidence. He had been to her in the jail and there they had a conversation, in the course of which he admitted that he gave evidence only on the threat of the police that they would deprive him of his situation in the railway and that they paid his expenses. She narrated incidents of her married life, when she had to turn out Smith from her residence at the Hotel Majestic.

She then dealt with the evidence of other witnesses and concluded that the burden of proof of guilt against her lay with the prosecution and that they had miserably failed in that with the knowledge of the directors of the Taj she could say that they did not require every European should be prosecuted as she was and she requested the court to discharge her.

His Worship promised to deliver judgment to-morrow the 5th instant.

GAMBLING CASE.

Mr. O. A. Harker, Deputy Commissioner of Police, prosecuted before Mr. Kenneth Kemp, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, one Jamnadas Gadhaji and seven others, all Hindus, who were charged with gambling by Superintendent Sullivan of the C. I. D. Mr. Harker also prosecuted one Mavji Bhagwanji, who was charged with keeping a common gaming-house for profit. The accused were defended. Mr. Harker said that he raided the house of Mowji Bhagwanji on Monday night, and found the first, sixth, and eighth accused gambling. Tarachand Hemchand, the eleventh accused, was not playing, but was sitting there, and Mowji Bhagwanji was not there. Mr. Harker saw the accused seated in a circle round a figure which was drawn on the matrass on which they were sitting. The figure is what is usually drawn by the Hindus of this part for the purpose of gambling in the month of 'Sravan.' Some dice and Rs. 20 in cash were found on the ground, Rs. 2 in a box and Rs. 190 on the persons of the accused.

All the accused except Tarachand Hemchand pleaded guilty and his Worship fined Mowji Bhagwanji Rs. 200, the first six and eighth and accused Rs. 75 each and Hemchand was acquitted.

SMOKE NUISANCE.

The Third Presidency Magistrate yesterday convicted B. R. Banaji, a motor-car driver, who was charged by Deputy Inspector Edwardes, with allowing the engine of his car to omit excessive smoke while passing along Queen's Road. The accused stated that the car was smoking without his knowledge. In sentencing the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 5, the Magistrate said that it was alright to prosecute motor-car drivers, but no notice had been taken of the nuisance caused by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, whose engines emit such voluminous smoke as to smother passers by.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Deputy-Inspector Fern charged Noor Mahomed Ismail, a Mahomedan old offender, with the theft of a purse belonging to one Thomas Noronha, a clerk, containing Rs. 4-14.

The evidence showed that when the complainant was returning home from a theatre on Monday night, he was followed by the accused while passing along Falkland Road. After going some distance, the complainant felt a jerk and his pocket pulled. He at once turned round, seized the accused and asked him to return his purse. The accused, thereupon, gave him two slaps and began to run away, when the complainant shouted out for the police and chased him. The accused was eventually arrested, but the purse not recovered.

On the evidence, his Worship framed a charge against the accused and as he had eleven previous convictions, committed him to take his trial at the current sessions of the Bombay High Court.

AN UNNERVED MOTOR DRIVER.

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, yesterday, Deputy Inspector Sargon charged Dalpatram Ghirdharlal, a Hindu motor-driver, with rash and negligent driving.

The evidence showed that on the morning of the 14th, the accused was driving his car along Masjid Bunder Road from the direction of Chukla street and in trying to avoid a collision with a hack victoria, that was coming from the opposite direction, he turned his car to the wrong side with the result, that three persons were knocked down and injured. The mud-guard was also bent owing to the impact.

The accused, in his statement to the court, said that he was unnerved when the accident occurred. He had been driving the car for fifteen days only.

The magistrate, in delivering his judgment, said that if a man not knowing how to drive a car attempted to do so in a crowded street and caused an accident, he could not be absolved from rashness only because he said that he was unnerved.

The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 75 with the option of two months' rigorous imprisonment. Out of the fine, if recovered, Rs. 25 were ordered to be paid to each of the three complainants who were injured.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills.

The twenty-seventh ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Delhi and Northern India Flour mills was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Chubildas Lallubhoy presiding.

The following report of the directors was adopted and resolutions in terms thereof were carried :—

The outturn for the year has been 2,75,095 mds. against 2,56,304 mds. for last year, or an increase of 18,791 maunds. As mentioned in our last report, although we held contracts with the commissariat for the supply of atta and flour during the Darbar, the amount of flour eventually taken was small, being 5,315 mds. only, while 26,365 mds. of atta was delivered. When contracting, the estimated proportions of the requirements were 40 per cent. fine flour, 50 per cent. atta and 10 per cent. bran, whereas the actual quantities demanded by Government were in the proportion of 76 per cent. atta, 16 per cent. flour and 8 per cent. bran, so that, instead of the substantial profit anticipated only Rs. 2,300 was realised. With the partial failure of last monsoon prices of wheat rose in August, September and October from Rs. 2-13 to Rs. 3-3 per maund; this high level has been maintained, and prices have fluctuated between Rs. 3-3 and Rs. 3-8 during the past twelve months. Further, on account of the Durbar, and Delhi being made the Imperial City, prices of labor have advanced considerably, and we have had to pay our workmen an increase in wages. Also the price of coal has advanced Rs. 2 per ton during the year under review. Since the durbar the Railways running into Delhi have not been able to cope with the traffic, and heavy losses have been suffered by Delhi traders in consequence. The congestion practically put a stop to our trade with Rajputana, dealers being forced to go to other stations with their orders. With the good monsoon that has so far obtained, it is expected that the price of wheat will rule lower. A number of festivals are due and a good demand for atta and flour should arise. Notwithstanding the abovementioned circumstances the profits earned by the mill are Rs. 16,785-7-7; including the balance of Rs. 1,086-3-5 brought forward from last year, from which the Directors recommend to pay a dividend of Rs. 8 per share on the paid up capital free of income tax, absorbing Rs. 13,840, which left the balance of Rs. 2,937-7-7; to be carried forward to the New Year's account.

Mr. H. Harwood retires from the Board by rotation but is eligible for re-election. You will have to appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The buildings, machinery, stock and stores at Delhi are insured against the risk of fire to the extent of Rs. 5,17,000.

THE DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS Co., LTD.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Company was then held when the following Resolution was passed :—

That the Secretaries' and Treasurers' Commission be calculated at 10 per cent. on the nett profits of the Company prior to deduction of any allowance for depreciation, and the same to have retrospective effect from the 1st October 1907.

PILGRIMS' VISA CHARGE.

The following correspondence is published:—

Letter to the Consul-General for Turkey at Bombay, dated the 30th July.

"I am directed to state that the Turkish passport regulations prescribe a fee of 20 piastres (equivalent to Rs. 2-13) for the visa of passports issued to intending pilgrims, but it has been represented to Government that during the last outgoing Haj season your representative charged Rs. 3 for the visa of each passport. I am to enquire whether there are any special reasons for making this overcharge, and if not to request that you will kindly take steps to put a stop to the practice which is apparently not warranted by Turkish law."

Letter from the Consul General for Turkey at Bombay, dated the 5th August.

"In reply to your letter, dated the 30th July, I have the honour to inform you that the tax of 20 piastres in gold being nominal, we have levied, under special instructions and for several years past, its approximate equivalent of 4 shillings which is exactly three rupees, and not Rs. 2-13. These 4 shillings are marked as a surcharge on each ticket of 20 piastres which we use in all the dominions of Great Britain, just as 4 marks are marked in all the dominions of the German Empire, 2 roubles in those of Russia, etc. In other words, it may be said that the visa charge on a passport is 4s., 4m., 2r., etc., according to the country in which it is levied."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

ORIGIN OF THE HIMALAYAS.

Cause and Effect of the Dharmsala Quake.

On February 9th, 1912, Colonel Burrard, C. S. I., R. E., F. R. S., Surveyor-General delivered a lecture at a meeting of the Astronomical Society, Calcutta, on the origin of the Himalaya Mountains, and he has now amplified this lecture into a professional paper of the Survey Department adding a consideration of the geodatic evidence gathered in support of his theory. The paper as it stands is in a very technical form but its object is to show that the plumbline and pendulum observations which have been made in India exhibit a condition of the earth's crust which is inconsistent with the interpretation of the formation of the Mountains of Asia, which has, at different times, been advanced by eminent geologists. Recent geodetic observations (geodecy, it may be explained, is a science whose object is to measure the earth and its parts on a large scale) have brought to light the existence an extraordinary deficiency of Mass underlying the alluvial belt that is situated immediately to the South of the Himalayas.

These mountains rise suddenly out of flat alluvial plains and the plumbline observations show that all around the base of the mountains there is a deficiency of matter assembling a deep invisible trench. There seems nothing extravagant in the idea of such a crack. If we ourselves were to construct a solid globe of heterogenous materials (differing, in density, conductivity and coefficient of contraction) and were to heat it we should not be surprised at seeing it crack as it became hotter, and, if when it was very hot we allowed to it cool slowly we should not be surprised at seeing it crack as it cooled down. This is what Colonel Burrard is disposed to esgard as having occurred. He believes that the sub-crust or the earth has cracked and that one long crack exists stretching, from Sumatra, round the Arrakan Coast, across Northern India through the Persian Gulf to the Mediterranean and that the northern edge of the crack has been and is still at intervals forced northwards and upwards by strains and deformations.

In April 1905 the well-remembered earthquake occurred at Dharmsala and its effects were felt at Dehra Dun nearly 200 miles distant. A line of precise levelling had been carried from the plains across the Siwalik area into the mountains at Dehra Dun shortly before the earthquake. After the earthquake this levelling was revised from Saharanpur to Mussoorie and this revision showed that the whole Siwalik area (breath 25 miles) had been raised 5 1-2 inches. The earthquake may be attributed to a real uplift of the earth's crust and it has been calculated that at least 5,000 square miles were uplifted over the area skirting the northern edge of the supposed crack, the uplift at Dharmsala being probably much greater than at Dehra Dun. The hypothesis is then that in some remote age when the earth was changing its temperature an enormous crack occurred in the sub-crust, that the surface towards the north wrinkled (in other words formed the Himalayas), that the crack itself became filled with alluvium (hence its low density) and that on each successive occasion of small cracks in the original great rift there has occurred a shrinkage of the surface towards the north and a further uplift of the wrinkled crust.

This theory is not universally admitted and the points which the author submits for the consideration of geologists are :—(1) Guess's theory that the mountains of Asia are earth-waves moving southwards and being stopped by the ancient fragment of rock i. e. by the Indian Peninsula. The author says there is no basis for this theory, no grounds, no evidence and asks what is making these earth-waves move south and how deep do they go below the surface. (2) There is no doubt that the Himalaya Mountains are largely compensated by underlying deficencies of matter. This is proceed by the fact that if you hang a plumbline up 20 to 50 miles from the foot of the hills the mountains have no attractive effect whatever. Geologists do no explain this and Suess merely expresses doubts about the observations. (3) A great disturbance of the plumblines is found at the very foot of the mountains. Here the disturbance is very sudden, within 20 miles of the foothills the plumblines suddenly begin to be deflected towards the hills. There is nothing at the earths surface to explain this and the plumblines behave as though a subterranean channel existed. (4) According to the laws of gravity Himalayan attraction should be large at Kalka and should gradually get less and less its effects finally disappearing about Ceylon. In actuality the effects have entirely disappeared at Lahore, Delhi, Lucknow and Calcutta. Nevertheless the decrese in the observed effects between Simla and Amballa and between Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri is much more sudden and more marked even than if Himalayan attraction were acting in its uncompensated entirely.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 4th Sept. 1912.

194. Office Closing of.—The Adjutant Office will be closed except for Urgent work, on Wednesday 4th instant.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R.A., Adjutant, B. V. A.

Notices.

1. Entries for the Viceroy's Competition should reach Adjutant's Office on or before 15th September with the entrance fee of 4s—4-0-0.

The Rules and Programme of the I. V. B. A. for 1912-13 can be seen at Head-quarters.

2. Annual meeting of the B. V. A. Rifle Association will be held at the New Head-quarters (next to the Old Head-quarters) on Wednesday next 4th September 1912 at 7 p. m.

All members interesting in shooting are requested to attend.

CLOTHING.

3. Members are requested to get fitted as soon as possible at the Tailors Shop at New Head Quarters for White Uniform.

All helmets, Badges and Chevrons should be returned to Head Quarters, with owners name plainly marked.

VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 4th Sept., 1912.

491. Parades.—There will be no parade for "G" Company to-day Wednesday the 4th instant.

II.—"A" and "C" Companies Recruits will parade at Head-quarters, Council road, to day Wednesday, the 4th instant at 7-30 a. m.

III.—All Recruits of "F" Company will parade at Bombay Education Society's School, Byculla, on Tuesdays and Fridays at 6-30 p m until further orders.

Dress.—Mufti.

(Sd.) E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain, Adjt., B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The Viceroy's competition fired on local Ranges under the same conditions as the King's Prize at Bisley —500 prizes aggregating Rs. 5,110 and gold, silver and bronze medals.

Intending competitors will please submit their names with entrance fee Re. 1 to Adjutant's Office by 15th September.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 3.

The feature of the Calcutta share market to-day was fairly strong with enquiry for some ten or dozen coal stocks nett business at advancing prices, others remained unchanged including Bengal. Angapatu and Bweragarh receded four annas. The principal rises were: Baraboni two and a quarter rupees to Rs. 16; Marine one rupee and a quarter to Rs. 18-12; Matigara fourteen annas to Rs. 4-6; Aukland and Lakurka eight annas to Rs 9 1-4 and Rs 20 1-4 respectively.

Jute received some attention; tea was neglected.

NURSING MOTHER, if you find your Milk either a beanty or poor we strongly recommend you to take ANGEL'S GALACTOGOGUE, a most reliable preparation that produces a plentiful healthy and natural flow of Milk. It enriches the blood and converts the watery non-feeding fluid into a rich nutritious diet. To be had at MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market Bombay.

THE SEA OF SAHARA.

Amazing Project of a French Scientist.

A sensation was recently caused in Paris, by the daring proposal of Prof. Etchegoyen, a distinguished scientist, who declares that France ought to lose no time in converting the vast desert of Sahara into an inland sea. He claims that, since "about a quarter of the whole desert area lies below sea level, the construction of a canal some fifty miles long through the higher land of the north African coast would immediately create a Sahara Sea equal in size to about half the extent of the Mediterranean." This canal, he states, would present no great mechanical difficulties, because the coast land is composed of sand and soft rock formations.

The consequences of such engineering, he declares, would be gigantic. All the arid regions now surrounding the desert and those parts of the Sahara which are above the level of the ocean would be rendered as fertile as Europe, since the present sterile condition is due to no fault of the soil, but is caused solely by lack of water. Millions of human beings could then support themselves in comfort, who now lead a miserable existence on the verge of starvation. Moreover, a great new colony could be added to the possessions of France, of which the political and economic importance can hardly be overestimated. A fleet of steamers would navigate the Sea of Sahara, the depth of which would vary from ten to sixty fathoms, and produce a flourishing traffic between Algeria and French West Africa. And the most remarkable result of all would be the alteration of the climate of all northern Africa from equatorial extremes of heat to the pleasing temperature of Natal, thus enhancing its value as a place of colonization for Europeans.

Prof. Etchegoyen's scheme is provoking much comment, and objections are not wanting. Certain metsorological experts cry out in horror that any tampering with weather conditions in Africa would transform the climate of Europe; that, if tropical Africa should become temperate, Europe would become arctic, and an alarming picture is drawn of England, Belgium, and Denmark lying under several feet of perpetual snow, and their inhabitants either emigrating in haste to other countries or leading thenceforth the lives of Eskimos. A still more striking reason for leaving the great desert alone is presented in the argument that, by the displacement of so many billions of tons of water, the equilibrium of the earth would actually be affected, and that the engineer who had undertaken the task of adding a new sea to the map of the world would for ever afterward be cursed by humanity for having altered the axis of the globe.

On the other hand, various savants consider that these objections are illusory; that the possibilities prophesied are much exaggerated. These men are rejoicing in "another magnificent idea originated in that country which conceived the Suez and Panama canals." The time is near at hand, they claim with enthusiasm, when "the parched ground shall become a pool" and "the desert shall blossom as the rose," as foretold by the Hebrew seer centuries ago.

Considering the broad interest and influence to be established by the undertaking of such a scheme, and the remarkable confliction of opinion concerning its effect, some popular statement of Saharan conditions would be of this time. The frigid zones and the "Highlands of the World" have occupied so much of the public attention during the past few years that only the vaguest thought has wandered toward this "last of the unexplored places." As a matter of fact, however, there is no more interesting region on the earth than the great desert of Africa, nor one about which so little is generally known, nor concerning which so many fascinating myths are told and believed. Since the earliest records of history it has been a place of sublime mystery, of dread and weird terrors, of strange and impossible happenings. From the pyramids all the way across the continent to the Atlantic Ocean it reaches—and what is it like, what fearful secrets does it hide? In reality, the Sahara is not so fearful as it is grand and wonderful, as the ocean is wonderful, or any other expression of nature on a gigantic scale, and like the ocean it can be tamed to the service of mankiad if approached in proper fashion.

Notwithstanding the fact that the desert has been traversed from time immemorial by native tribes carrying fruits and silks and costly woods and ivory for barter from center to coast settlements, and still is crossed at certain points by important caravan routes, it is even to-day almost entirely unexplored by civilized men. Sir Lambert Playfair, Dr. Erwin von Bary, De Lenz and a few others have partially explored certain portions of it during the past twenty-nine years, yet there still remain large tracts of the territory that have never been viewed by the eyes of any white man.

Topographically, almost the whole northern half of Africa is a desert in which Egypt and fertile mountainous tracts along the Mediterranean may be regarded as large oases. Geographically there are three deserts—the Nubian, bordering the Red Sea, and reappearing across the sea in Asia in the Arabian Desert, the Libyan, between Fezzan and Egypt, and Sahara or the Great Desert, which includes a number of small arid tracts that extend like long arms far into the fertile regions north and south of its principal body. The last presents a vast undivided waste almost two thousand miles in length from east to west, and nearly one thousand in average breadth from north to south. This means an approximate area of 3,595,500 square miles, one equal to the whole of Europe, without the Scandinavian peninsula. Politically, the Sahara belongs to the various countries which border it or which exercise a protectorate over lands that lie near. Hence, Morocco, the Turkish Empire, Italy, and, through Algeria and Tanis, France, own each its neighboring portion; but by far the chief part of the territory belongs to France along with the French Kongo and the colony on the Senegal.

The Sahara Desert has several very curious features. The most remarkable is, perhaps, its distinctness of boundary. Standing on the southern slope of the Atlas range, one looks out upon what has almost the appearance of a boundless sea, which forms, as it were, a bold coastline along its northern edge, whose sheltered bays and commanding promontories are occupied by a series of towns and villages. Toward the south, as in Morocco and Algeria, the desert comes to a close in some localities as suddenly as if it had been cut off with a knife, in others it merges gradually into the well-watered and fertile lands of the Soudan. This sea-like aspect of certain portions of the Sahara has given rise to much popular misconception as to its general appearance, and has even affected the ideas and phraseology of some scientific writers. It is not at all the low sand-plain that it is widely supposed to be. It is rather a region of the most varied surface and irregular relief. Rugged hills of barren rocky formation, known as "hammada," plateaus of firm clay, mighty fields of loose stones and water-worn pebbles, shallow basins filled with very salt water, and arid steppes covered with sage brush are interspersed with the famous sand-dunes which give character to this remarkable region. Those terrible expanses of shifting sand so fine that it actually penetrates the skin of the traveller and makes breathing distressful lie chiefly toward the east, in the Eastern Erg, as it is called. In the Libyan Desert there are expanses of vast and unknown limit. In the Western Erg from the Atlantic coast to south of Cape Blanco, a broad belt of dunes called Igidi or Gidi—from the Berber word for "dunes"—extends thirteen hundred miles north-east with a breadth of from fifty to three hundred miles.

This is the region which from the highlands of Algeria and Morocco looks so much like a storm-tossed sea. The dunes in all parts of the Sahara lie generally in long undulating lines, very like the billows of the ocean, with gradual slopes to windward and an abrupt descent leeward. They are usually sixty to seventy feet in height, but are said to attain in some places fully three hundred feet. The sand that forms them is exceedingly fine, being, in fact, the dust of rock battered and powdered by the action of centuries of fierce winds and rainless heat by day and sharp chill by night. In this condition every slightest breeze is sufficient to raise it in choking clouds, though the amazing reports of frightful sand-storms which overwhelm whole caravans being the common thing in the desert are mere fairy tales. Under the influence of the winds, all the dunes are subject to a certain amount of continual change, of course, but their equilibrium is such that in topographic distribution they are comparatively permanent. Some of them even have names of their own, like the Gera (peak) al-Shief and Gern Abdal-Kader to the south of Goles in Algeria.

The color of the sand dunes "en masse" is a rich golden hue, which gliats and gleams in the glare of the sunlight with a dazzling strength. Each individual grain is reddish-yellow from the presence of iron, and generally crystalline from having once formed a part of soft quartz rock. Gneiss and mica schists, granite, limestone, slates and basalt all appear in the rocky formation of the Sahara, but the relative proportion of their distribution is not yet fully known. In the central part of the desert, south of Algeria, there are large extents of red sandstone formations, whose dust carried seaward by the winds is said to produce the peculiar red sky effects noticed sometimes over certain parts of the Atlantic, and notably over Algeria, whither artists journey from every quarter of the earth to study and copy the marvelous combination of rich crimsons and purples and amber. Such sand—produced by the fracturing and crumbling of the cliffs through alternate daily heat and rapid radiation at night—is an active agent of the winds in abrading. In many places it has planed the flat rocks of the "hammada" as smooth as ice. Elsewhere it has scored the vertical faces of the cliffs with curious imitations of glacial striation and has helped to undercut the pillars or table-like eminences which, under the name of "gurs" or "witnesses," are among the most familiar products of Saharan erosion.

As to the elevation of the Sahara, some responsible general estimates have been made within the past few years. The Upper Sahara consists of a rocky plateau, never less than thirteen hundred feet high, which rises at times in considerable peaks; the lower, to which the plateau descends by a steep slope, is a vast depression of clay and sand, usually from two to three hundred feet above sea-level. Scientific investigation of the desert has shown that the soil there lacks no element of fertility except moisture; also that there exist plentiful underground streams and reservoirs. Now, if these crystal supplies were brought to the surface through hundreds of artesian wells and properly irrigated through the land, supplemented by artificial reservoirs to conserve the precious waters of the occasional rains, ample resources thus exist in the Sahara its. If for bringing about future conditions of fertility such as have been achieved in formerly arid regions of the United States.

Many schemes for irrigating the Sahara have been discussed. The old project, first broached by the French engineer, Col. Roudaire, and indorsed as entirely feasible by De Lesseps and other competent authorities, has never been utterly cast aside. To let in the waters of the Mediterranean to flood the most sunken portions of the Algerian Sahara and thus "render fertile large tracts of otherwise barren sand" would not by any means change the whole desert into a vast inland sea, as so many people have imagined, nor in the least affect the climate of Europe, since only some 3,100 square miles of territory, in the form of two distinct lakes in central and southern Algeria, would be drenched.

Prof. Etchegoyen, however, wishes to construct a deeper and longer canal so as to flood a much more extensive tract of desert. But it should be remembered that, since by far the greater part of the Sahara is from seventy feet to more than a mile in elevation above ocean level, and those tracts which lie below ocean level are chiefly valleys between the hills and mountains or the basins of ancient lakes never very extended in area, a Sahara Sea would consist only of an exceedingly irregular body of water containing many islands and extending into the unflooded districts in a multitude of bays and coves. It would be considerably less than one-third the size of the Mediterranean. The reported "one half" is somewhat exaggerated.

Now arise the various questions of what important effects such a sea would produce upon the earth. Without discussing further any political and economic influences, there is still much to consider with respect to its possible physical influences. At last, in the progress of human achievement, mankind fears the power of its own ingenuity.

The writer feels that this alarm can be happily allayed, so far as a Sahara Sea is concerned. We are warned that by the displacement of so many billions of tons of water, the equilibrium of the earth would actually be affected." Let us figure it out. Suppose the Sahara Sea should have an entire area of 250,000 square miles (thus allowing generously for any doubtful regions of desert that might become flooded) and a mean depth of 200 feet. Since one square mile contains 27,878,400 square feet, this entire area would contain 6,969,600,000,000 square feet and 1,393,920,000,000,000 cubic feet. Division of this sum by 40 (the number of cubic feet displ

SHIPPING REGULATIONS.

Report by Advisory Committee.

BOAT ACCOMMODATION.

The recommendations for safety at sea which Lord Mersey made in his report on the Titanic disaster are supplemented by the report of the Board of Trade's merchant shipping advisory committee, issued on Aug. 15.

The committee recommends: Boat and raft accommodation for all on board; two efficient boat hands for each boat, carried under the davits; with a lascar crew, two lascars and an officer or petty officer able to communicate orders to them should be allotted to each boat; ships should go at moderate speed in the known vicinity of ice; search-lights would be inadvisable; binoculars for look-out men are inadvisable; there should be a periodical inspection of ships' boats; measures for safety should be enforced on the basis of an international agreement.

There should be means of access to the bulkhead deck from each compartment below; all foreign-going vessels with more than fifty passengers should be compelled to maintain a constant watch by wireless—one expert operator, with an assistant able to recognize a danger signal would be sufficient; wireless stations should be established at all points on shore where they would be most useful, "as a national duty."

The committee is of opinion, the "Daily Express" says, that boat accommodation is of less importance than making a ship as nearly unsinkable as possible. The circumstances attendant on the loss of the Titanic," it is stated, "have demonstrated the extraordinary difficulty, even in calm weather, of using to the full on a passenger vessel carrying large numbers the boat accommodation already provided, and hereby emphasized the view we expressed in our report of July 4, 1911, as to the necessity for taking all possible precautions to provide for the buoyancy of the vessel after the casualty and efficient means for communicating with the shore or with other vessels. We are satisfied that it is proceeding on these lines that the safety of the passengers can be best secured."

On the question of steamship routes the committee finds that the statistical information as to the casualties in the North Atlantic affords strong evidence of the advantages derived from the use of established routes. The manner in which the establishment of separate eastward and westward routes has guarded against the risk of collisions is shown by the fact that during the course of 24,000 voyages made by British passenger vessels between the United Kingdom and North America, in the same period of twenty years, only one life and no vessel has been lost in collision.

The committee finds that the generally accepted opinion that there has during recent years been a great increase in the speed of such vessels is unfounded. The average speed has increased only from 13.81 knots in 1895 to 15.16 knots in 1911, and the number of vessels of 20 knots and upwards from 6 to 9 only.

The question of wireless telegraphy was considered by a special sub-committee. "Before Parliament can apply compulsion to any class of ship," the report states, "it must first establish the conditions of a free market in the installation, or otherwise ensure their supply to merchant vessels on a reasonable commercial cost and under reasonable commercial conditions."

Referring to the position of different wireless companies, the sub-committee says that at present the British shipowner dealing with the Marconi Company's competitors will do so at the risk of costly litigation." If Parliament decides to make the placing of wireless apparatus on board vessels carrying passengers compulsory, the sub-committee is of opinion that owners should be reimbursed out of public funds for the extra expenditure.

Captain G. N. Hampson signs the report, under reservation. Referring to the committee's defence of the tonnage scale for boats, he says: "We are exactly as we were before the "Titanic" disaster." The other members out of twenty-eight also sign under reservation.

IRELAND.

Mr. Bonar Law and Ulster.

Mr. Churchill has addressed a letter to Sir Edward Carson, chairman of the Liberal Party in Dundee, in the course of which he makes a strong attack on Mr. Bonar Law and other Unionist leaders for what he calls inciting Orangemen to violence upon their fellow-countrymen. He states that no public man—Liberal or Nationalist—has ever met the Orangemen with force, and that "exhibitions" will not seduce the Government into weakness or into violence.

Mr. Bonar Law writes to the "Times":—Sir,—In the rhetorical contribution which Mr. Churchill has addressed to the Press he has begged the question in dispute. He speaks as if in our resistance to the attempt of the Government to drive the people of Ulster out of the Union against their will we were resisting the principle of representative government. Such a charge might, with some plausibility, have been directed against Mr. Churchill's father, who held that Ulster would be justified in resisting Home Rule by force, although at that time the occasion for resistance could not have arisen until the majority of the people of the United Kingdom had clearly expressed their approval of Home Rule. That is not our position. The Government is a course of political trickery, of which no member of that Government in his private life could possibly have been guilty, have manœuvred themselves into a position in which they thought (they are not I am sure, think so now) that they could carry Home Rule as part of the bargain by which they bought their Budget, not only without the consent, but as they well know, against the will of a majority of the electors of the United Kingdom. They won the election by parading the preamble of the Parliament Bill, by pledging themselves to a reform of the Second Chamber. That pledge was as the Prime Minister told us, "a debt of honour." They have repudiated that debt. Why? Because they know that any Second Chamber, however constituted, would not permit a great change like Home Rule to be made until it had been submitted to the electors, and because they know also that if it were submitted to the electors it would be emphatically and finally condemned. At the election also as the result of which they claim the right to carry Home Rule they carefully concealed from the electors that Home Rule was an issue, and all the leading members of the Government, including the Irish Secretary, omitted any reference to the subject in their election addresses. Can any one pretend that this omission was accidental? Can any one doubt that it was omitted deliberately, because they were afraid openly to avow their intentions? By means such as these the Government have established a dictatorship; but it is only a paper dictatorship, and it will fall to pieces when it is resisted. Mr. Churchill is quite right in thinking that I do not anticipate civil war, and it is natural that he should imagine that our action is dictated by the desire to obtain office; but he is mistaken. There would have been a real danger of civil war if the Government had been allowed to move blindly towards the precipice without a clear warning of the dangers in front of them. They now know that if they attempt without first obtaining the sanction of the electors, to drive Ulster out of the Union, the attempt will be resisted not only by the loyalists of Ireland, but by an overwhelming majority of the people of Great Britain, and the attempt will not be made.

THE LATE DR. PENNELL.

Mrs. Pennell, the widow of Dr. T. L. Pennell, of Bannu, whose tragic death was announced a few months ago, is engaged upon his biography, and would be very grateful if those who have preserved any letters he or his mother wrote would lend them to her. Great care will be taken of them, and they will be returned to the owners as soon as possible. They should be sent to Mrs. Pennell's publishers, Messrs. Seeley, Service and Co., 38 Great Russell Street, W. C., who will acknowledge their receipt.

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BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

M. Ossip-Lourie claims to have discovered a new mental weakness associated with certain forms of human speech, and in the word "verbomanie" to have invented a name to designate it withal. Whether or not he has established his case, and whether the name, which would be quite fit for popular use, is scientifically descriptive of the weakness, is no concern of ours, but "Le Langage et la Verbomanie" is a book in which many who are interested in language will find pleasure and over parts of which they will allow themselves to smile.

The verbomaniac, it seems, is a person with an excessive development of the faculty of speech. In certain cases he is hardly distinguishable from the ordinary talker, but when the type is well pronounced symptoms develop certain of which it is possible to enumerate. One of them is that with the verbomaniac the effort is not to talk but to keep from talking. He has none of the qualms which many speakers, who have really something to say, experience when they rise to speak, and which enables them to understand what stage fright is to the actor. The urgency is upon him, and he must speak. The writer quotes the confession made by a deputy that although he had "priori" no wish to speak in public, it was a "physical necessity" for him to do so. He felt the words rising within him and ready to escape from his lips, and struggled hard to keep them back. The struggle was always a painful one, but the issue was seldom doubtful; the impulse to speak was stronger than the will to refrain. Moreover, it is characteristic of many such talkers that their ideas are not their own. They seize upon some thought word, or phrase, imperfectly understood, and weave its suggestions into a tissue of voluble speech which, if not obviously incoherent or absurd, yet invariably reveals on examination, by some odd association of ideas, some inconsistency or some contradiction. Moreover, they enunciate fact and fancy with equal conviction, but the conviction is never permanent. Many verbomaniacs, however, are highly gifted. Some are controversialists and are masters of ingenious argumentation or have skill in the art of apt rejoinder and can unhorse the most solid logician. Others are real artists in words, and clothe their conception in language of rare beauty. In these cases it is not the intelligence that is at fault, but there is a total lack of critical faculty. They see with over-intensity one aspect of things, but are incapable of comprehending reality in its complexity. In fine—and here the cat is out of the bag—"the directing individualities which our contemporary societies bring to the front are generally verbomaniacs."

After this one naturally turns to the chapter dealing with "The Orator and his Art." And it soon becomes apparent that M. Lourie is not thinking of the pulpit orators of the age of Louis XIV. nor of the political orators of the Revolution, but of the popular orators and crowd-leaders of his own time. He condemns them and their art. They use oratory not as it ought to be used, in order to persuade, but only to stir the feelings. Logic counts, accordingly, for a deal less than sentiment with them, they trust not to ideas, but to the suggestive power of words; they take all they can out of rhythms and inflexions of the voice, so that in the long run what moves the hearers is, not the subject the oration is about, but the emotion of the orator. The utilitarian power of oratory, M. Lourie thinks, will go on decreasing, and he gives us this odd prediction:—

"It's influence in the evolution of ideas and civilisation will more and more decrease, to disappear at last for ever. In the future the art of oratory will take refuge in the circus—its proper place. People will go to hear a celebrated orator as they go to see a clown, a juggler, a phenomenon, and they will allow themselves to be lulled and soothed by rhythms which appeal deliciously to the ear but say nothing to the understanding. They will go to hear one who charms crowds by his speech as they go to see one who charms snakes by his gaze."

It has been, quite evidently, after considerable debate within himself that M. Henry Bordeaux has republished his "Ames Modernes." There were arguments against his doing so. For one thing there has been no great demand for it. It appeared in 1894, and only now, after eighteen years, has the first impression been exhausted. Further, the plan of the book is not original. The idea of selecting certain typical authors of the time and analysing their characteristic with the purpose of reaching the psychology of a generation was that of Bourget eleven years before, when he produced his remarkable "Essais de Psychologie Contemporaine." Finally, since writing the book M. Bordeaux has changed his mind. His opinions have come full cycle round, and, from being a literature an individualist and a cosmopolitan, he has become a traditionalist and a Catholic. On the other hand, it has real merit, and if it marks a stage which its author has left behind, it is yet an integral part of his life-work. Consequently M. Bordeaux has republished it, chiefly as a bit of indirect autobiography. And he has not only republished it, but prefixed to it a delightful preface which gives us just such glimpses as a man in whom the public are interested is entitled to give of himself. He tells us of the reception of "Ames Modernes" by eminent writers to whom it was sent. Loti, who was just putting to sea, sent a telegram of thanks. Bourget wrote a most friendly letter of counsel, which is reprinted and is well worth reading. Heredia (M. Bordeaux gives the accent to the two first vowels of the name) read the book in the evening, and next morning, to the great confusion of the young author, paid him a visit in person. Then we are introduced into the Café Vachette, and meet some of the "habitues." There are Henri Mazel, young, yet full of a learning it would have taken an ordinary man a lifetime to acquire; Albalat, the stylist; Edmond Pilon, still little more than a boy, but soon to write "Portraits Francais"; and, above all, Jean Moreas, who, absorbed in himself, seemed to be listening to the music within him of his immortal "Stances." Finally, turning from literature to the contention that the aim of good literature is to build up true manhood, he lets us see what was going on in France last September, when, in this country also, the topic was war with Germany. "There are no two ways," he says, "of being disappointed with defeat. The true, the only way, we lived it in the course of the manœuvres of September, 1911, in which I had the honour to take part in the regiment of the line in which I serve as a reserve officer. We expected to set out and were joyous and grave, and when we heard the cannon we pulled ourselves together. Everyone was diligent, everyone understood, and wherever we passed we read in the faces of the country people the resolution to make an end. That is the sort of result good literature produces. A literature which saps the manhood is not a good literature."

YOUNG MEN OF 1830.

Revival of Curled Side Whiskers.

The cult of the side whisker, which was seen at the last two fashionable weddings in London, particularly at that of Miss Marie Lohr and Mr. Val Prinsep, has its devotees both in Cheyne Walk and in Piccadilly. The fashion is said to be part of a movement to return to the costumes of 1830, but with a difference.

The "dandy" of that period, as anyone may see in the pages of "Punch," is represented with wavy bushy whiskers growing right down his cheeks, leaving the chin bare, and floating gracefully in the wind beneath the ears. The revival of to-day, however, as a barber in the neighbourhood of Piccadilly explained is a much neater fashion.

"The side whisker of to-day," he said, "as several of the best dressed among my clients affect it, grows on the side of the face down to the lower part of the ear, but only as far as that. Not a quarter of an inch below the ear do they allow it to grow.

"It is an ornament complete in itself and is not dependent on or to be confused with the hair of the head hanging down over it. It is short, only being allowed to grow just long enough to be slightly curled. It is not to be supposed that the pioneers of this new revival are of the type usually classed as "Bohemian"; some of them are actors, certainly, but they are among the most smartly, carefully and unostentatiously-dressed young men to be seen anywhere."

"The new fashion certainly adds distinction to the appearance, and will, I believe, do something to change the fashion of growing the hair very long and brushing it flat back right over the head to the back of the neck without a parting, which is so inartistic, from my point of view."

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On this subject, Dr. H. H. W. H., of Babugarah, United Provinces, writes:—"I have much pleasure in certifying to the value of Sanatogen in cases of Dysentery, Enteric Fever and other exhausting diseases. I have used it regularly in my practice for the past two years, and in no single instance have I been disappointed with its results. I can honestly affirm that many of my worst cases owe their recovery to Sanatogen, and I certainly consider it the best of artificial foods."

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Judge of the Supreme Court, Lahore, Punjab, writes:—"My experience with Sanatogen has been very favourable. I took it for some months during the most trying season of the year, and found it a great strengthener."

Sir Charles A. Cameron, C.B., M.D., etc., writes:—"Sanatogen is a substance of the highest nutritive value, containing as it does a large amount of organic phosphorus, in exactly the form in which it can be easily absorbed. It is an excellent nerve food."

Mr. Shirley Tremearne,
Editor of "Capital," 98, Clive Street, Calcutta, writes:—"I cannot speak too highly of Sanatogen, it not only kept me up during a sharp attack of fever, but afterwards restored me once more to full vigour. In fact, I was better and stronger after this course of Sanatogen than before the attack."

"The Medical Times"
says:—"There is no doubt whatever that the nutrition of patients taking Sanatogen improves wonderfully, due, in all probability, to its being easy of assimilation and to the organic absorbable phosphorus which it contains."

Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P.,
the popular Novelist, writes:—"20, Carlton House Terrace, S.W.—I have used Sanatogen with extraordinary benefit. It is to my mind a true food tonic, feeding the nerves, increasing the energy, and giving fresh vigour to the overworked body and mind."

Prof. Dr. C. A. Ewald,
of Berlin University, writes:—"I have used Sanatogen in a number of cases, mainly of a nervous or neurasthenic origin, and have obtained excellent results."

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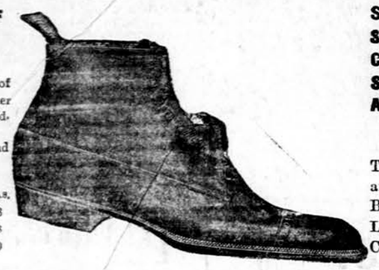

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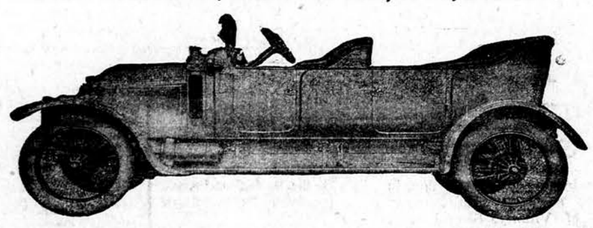

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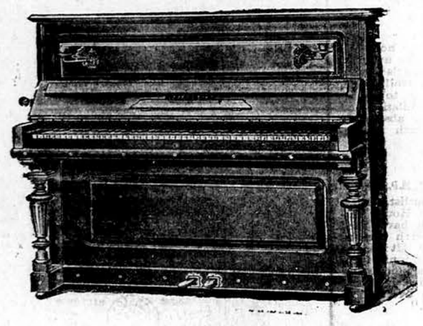

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